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No. 30

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Wreck Kills Over Thirty—John Walsh in Prison—Girls Burned to Death—Big Rockefeller Gift—Move Against Beef Trust by Government.

TOM TAGGART SHOT:—Tom Taggart, famous for keeping the great gambling house at French Lick, and the last Democratic National Committee Chairman, was accidentally shot in the eye while hunting in Mississippi last week and it is believed that he will lose the sight of one eye.

BLAST KILLS FIFTEEN:—Fifteen men working underground in the big tunnel which is to carry pure drinking water from the Catskill Mountains to the millions of people in New York city, were killed like rats in a trap last week when a big blast of nitro-glycerine went off unexpectedly. Five others were rescued alive but terribly injured.

WALSH IN PRISON:—John R. Walsh, the biggest of them all, is at last in prison at Leavenworth, Kan., to serve five years. His coming makes the number of bankers in the institution more than thirty, which shows that the banking laws are really enforced pretty well. The aged financier, who was once worth millions is now praying that death will shorten his sentence.

"DICKIE" DAVIS IN TROUBLE:—Those who have read with delight any of the stories of Richard Harding Davis, will be sorry to learn that his domestic happiness has been destroyed, and that a divorce is likely soon. It is reported that he is planning to marry an actress.

COOK AGAIN:—Another lick has been hit at Dr. Cook, by the Danes who have been examining his original notes. They report again that there is no evidence that he ever got any where in particular.

TWELVE GIRLS BURNED:—A fire in a factory building in Philadelphia last Wednesday caused a panic in which people were so jammed in the door ways that they could not get out, and twelve young women were burned to death.

FLIES 48 MILES:—A Frenchman has again broken the world's record for flying in an aeroplane. He went forty-eight miles, over very rough country. At the same time one of the men reached a height of over a mile. This seems to show that the machines are about perfected, and that any future records will merely be a matter of skill on the part of the machinists.

GIVES \$5,000,000:—It is considered a very bad thing to look a gift horse in the mouth, and yet that is what a fellow can't help doing when he reads that Rockefeller has given \$5,000,000 to establish papers to be used in fighting the saloons. The question is, will these papers be able to tell the truth about John D?

AFTER BEEF TRUST:—The big excitement which is being caused everywhere over the increased cost of living has somehow centered on the price of meats, and pressure has been brought on the government to go after the Beef Trust again. The Department of Justice has been investigating ever since it was defeated by the immunity bills in the last suit, and is now ready to sue. There is said to be a good chance that some of the men at the head of the packing industry will join Mr. Walsh soon.

KILLED NEAR CINCINNATI:—Five people were killed when the fast train on the Big Four from Chicago jumped the track the other morning.

IT PAYS TO BE MARRIED:—French scientists are great at digging out statistics which prove things no one had thought of before. Now a fellow named Bortillon, the same that invented the famous system by which convicts are tracked all over the world, has discovered that married people have a much better chance for life than single ones. He says, and he has figures to prove it, that at any given age, a man has twice as good a chance to live if he is married and that a married woman has not quite twice as good a chance as a spinster. He advises all people who lose their partners under the age of sixty to marry again as soon as possible.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS:—The elections which have been taking place in England are spread over a space of about a week, instead of coming all on the same day, as ours do. The result has been almost a tie. The Liberals, as the government party was called have lost so heavily that their opponents the Unionists, have about thirty more members of Parliament than they do. But they have

(Continued on Fourth Page)

COLLEGE FULL

Winter Term Breaks All Records for Attendance—Students Happy Though Crowded—Nearly a Hundred More Here Than Last Year.

This winter term is the banner one for Berea. In spite of the absence of the president and other handicaps, the attendance is larger by nearly a hundred than it has ever been before, and there are still more coming.

Last year the total attendance in the winter term, was 1,030. That was at the end of the winter. Already this year it is 1106. It is perfectly safe to say that the mark of a hundred increase will have been passed before the term closes. There are always a few students who go home, because of homesickness, and so on. This year there have been thirty-three leaving a total of 1073 students now actually attending school. Last year, there were never quite a thousand on the grounds at any time. And last year made a new record, too, so Berea is this year taking care of about a hundred more students than she ever has before.

The students all seem to be enjoying it, and to be doing well. There has been a little sickness, mostly grippe and tonsillitis, but no sign of any epidemic or other serious trouble as yet. The quarters for the boys and indeed for the girls, too, have been somewhat crowded, owing to the delay of the contractors in getting the heat into Pearson's Hall, but all have stood it cheerfully, and it will soon be over. The new dining room in Ladies Hall is a delight, and altogether, the young folks seem remarkably contented and happy.

DR. JOHN P. D. JOHN LECTURES

A most interesting series of religious meetings is being given in the Chapel this week by Dr. John P. D. John, former president of DePauw University. The meetings are intended to lead up to and prepare for the revival which begins Sunday. They begin Wednesday night, the subject being: "Does God Answer Prayer?" on Thursday, the Day of Prayer for College. Dr. John, in addition to his evening lecture, will address the Chapel at 9:40 a. m. on "Spiritual Back-Bone, How to Get and Keep It." The evening address will be on "Self-Sacrifice." On Friday and Saturday nights the subjects will be "Did Man Make God, or did God Make Man?" and "The Hope of the World." Sunday morning Dr. John will preach in the Chapel, on "A Fire Proof Conviction." All these lectures are free and the public are cordially invited.

On Tuesday night Dr. John delivered the first of his addresses which was of a more popular character than the others will be, entitled "The Worth of a Man." This lecture was a part of the regular Lyceum course, and was well attended and applauded.

REVIVALS THIS WEEK

Meetings Led by Mr. Buswell Will Begin Sunday night, Mr. John Speaking in the Morning—Careful Preparations Being Made by All.

Preparations for the gospel meetings, the coming week are completed and a letter from the Rev. James O. Buswell states that he will arrive in Berea Saturday. The meetings begin Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in the College Chapel.

The regular preaching service at the Union Church will be omitted next Sunday morning in order that the congregation may join in the chapel service. The Sunday school however, will meet as usual. A similar arrangement will hold for the following Sunday.

The training class in the use of the Bible for personal workers is now being conducted by The Rev. A. E. Thomson, every evening at 6:45 in Room 80 of the chapel building. The meetings are very helpful and students and citizens are invited to come, bring paper and pencil.

Prof. Rigby will have charge of the music for the meetings and promises some special features at the evening services.

A mid-week Sabbath will be observed during the course of the meetings, probably on Thursday of next week. This will make it possible for all to attend the meetings who are unable to do so at other times on account of work.

The ladies of the Union Church, assisted by others have distributed the town and are distributing cards of invitations at every house.

All the churches are cordially invited to cooperate in these meetings that the whole community may bene-

The Constitution of the United States guarantees freedom of the press, because our forefathers knew that a free people, in order to govern themselves intelligently, must be informed correctly of public affairs. The newspaper which tells the truth, however unpleasant, about public life and public men, is therefore a servant and friend of the people, while one which lies for the benefit of any faction, party or man, is a traitor to the nation, thru its attempt to defile the sources of public opinion. It is a patriotic duty for every good citizen to support truth-telling newspapers, and to oppose and suppress those which are maintained for private interests.

KILLING THE COUNTY UNIT BILL

No more important measure will come before the Legislature this year than the County Unit Bill. The people of the state have demanded it in no uncertain terms, and to it both parties are pledged, the Republican party in particular. Yet every effort is being made to defeat that bill, and it will only be by the utmost exertion and thru the support of the good people everywhere, that the Senators and Legislators who are for the bill will succeed in passing it.

A favorite way of killing bills against which legislators will not dare to vote openly, is to give that bill into the hands of a Committee which will not report it back to the legislative body for action. No bill not reported back can ever be voted on. Such a committee has been framed up in the Kentucky senate—it is the Committee on Religion and Public Morals. So, when the County Unit Bill was given into the hands of that Committee last week, it was sent to its death, and every senator who voted on the question of referring the bill to that committee knew it. We print a list of the senators, showing how they voted on that bill, so that our readers can know whether the man they sent to the senate is keeping his promise to them. Every man who voted "Aye" on this motion, was against the County Unit Bill.

YEAS—18

L. W. Arnett,
Beard,
Bosworth,
Catlett,
Chipman,
Combs,

B. M. Arnett,
Bertram,
Gus Brown,
R. B. Brown,
Cureton,

Eaton,
Hogg,
Hubble,
Mathers,
Nagle,
Newcomb,

Graham,
Griggby,
Jarvis,
Pritchard,
H. Smith,

Ryan,
E. M. Taylor,
C. A. Taylor,
Tichenor,
Wright,
Wyatt—18.

J. P. Smith,
Thomas,
Vice,
Watkins—14.

Fortunately another bill is to be introduced, and a fight will be made to have it go to some other committee.

PRICES GOING UP

Altho prices of food have been steadily going up for the last fourteen years, the attention of the public has at last been thoroughly called to the facts for the first time, and the whole country is ablaze with excitement over the matter. All kinds of movements are being started to cause reductions in cost, and political leaders are reckoning with fear of the effect which the agitation will have on the November election.

To get at the beginning of the trouble, we must go back fourteen years. In that time prices of a few staples have increased as follows:—Wheat 100 per cent, corn, 106 per cent, flour, 66 per cent, eggs, 204 per cent, butter, 153 per cent, potatoes, 100 per cent, and so on. Every one who buys these things has to pay the increased cost—but every one denies that they are making any more profit on the sale of them. The question which is agitating the world, is "Where does the money go?"

So far there has been no answer to the question. Some claim it is the trust, and there is a suspicion that they are making a good thing out of it. Some claim it is the tariff, but prices are going up just the same in England, where there is no tariff. Some claim it is that men are getting higher wages, but tables seem to show that wages do not go up as fast as prices. Some claim that it is because we are using more luxuries than before and are living better, but the prices on the commonest necessities of life are going up just the same. "Who gets the money, and why?"

The government is taking a little hand in the matter, and will try to break up the beef trust, to see if that will help prices. But if they do, while it will help city people, it will hurt farmers somewhat. Also they may not succeed. A more effective way is being tried in the cities, where hundreds of thousands of families are signing pledges to eat no meat for a month or two, in the hope that it will force the trust to bring the prices down. It has already had that effect, but there seems to be good reason to believe that the result next year will be that farmers will raise less stock, and that the price will go up again. And so there you are.

The political effect is likely to be very important. Since the last increase has followed the tariff revision so closely, a great many people will think that the trouble is with the tariff. There seems no good reason to believe this, because prices are acting the same way in England, where there is no tariff at all, and in France, where the tariff has not been changed for years. But Republican leaders are seeing with alarm that our party may have to carry the burden of the higher prices in the next campaign. It is to be hoped that some one will find out where the trouble really is before that time.

Meanwhile, the editor might call attention to the fact, that as we are selling The Citizen for a dollar, as before, while all our subscribers are getting increased prices for the products we have to buy to live on, we need their dollars pretty badly.

fit by them as much as possible.

Pastors of other churches are asked to sit on the platform at all services.

BURNHAM AND SMITH

Correspondent Dundon, writing in the Louisville Herald, makes the following remarks about a couple of State Senators in whom many subscribers of The Citizen are interested:

Sen. A. R. Burnham of Richmond, Madison County, is one of the members whose presence adds dignity to the deliberations of the Senate. Senator Burnham was formerly Chief Justice and Associate Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, where his opinions were models of scholarly attainment and carefully balanced legal verbiage.

Senator Hillard H. Smith, hold-over Senator from the Thirty-third Senatorial district represents the most scattered constituency in the State. His district comprises eleven mountain counties, being about one-tenth of

the State territorially speaking, the counties being Clay, Elliott, Knott, Johnson, Harlan, Floyd, Leslie, Letcher, Martin, Perry and Pike. He lives at Hindman, in Knott county. The sentiment in his district is overwhelmingly for the county unit bill, and Senator Smith has taken a leading part in the fight for the measure.

Single-Room Dwellings.

Single-room dwellings for the use of the poor are being experimented with by the city of Newcastle, England.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE

The work of the Lincoln Institute is progressing rapidly. The formal legal incorporation of the school has been accomplished, and the trustees held their first meeting as an official body in Louisville last week. Dr. Thomson, who attended from here was elected president of the Board of Trustees, and will have charge of the further prosecution of the work, and making of the arrangements for getting the school fairly launched.

Banking Business

YOU have more or less of it. Possibly it is with us. Such being the case you know something of our service. But if not a patron, wouldn't it be well for you to become one?

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

ESTABLISHED 1901

The Bank for All the People.

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J. K. Baker	R. H. Chrisman	J. R. Hays
E. F. Coyle	W. M. Hayes	

WASHINGTON LETTER IN OUR OWN STATE

Trouble Over Taft Programme Getting Worse—Opposition to His Policies Developing Among Cannon and Aldrich Men—Insurgents Likely to Slay Him

Washington, D. C.

Jan. 22, 1910.

It is a very unpleasant thing to be a prophet of unpleasant things, and your correspondent has felt that he was getting a reputation as a kicker because of the tone of some of his dispatches about the Republican fight here, but he has at least the satisfaction of seeing some of his unpleasant prophecies coming true.

In the first place, it is as we feared with the "Taft measures." The opposition is getting pretty strong, and it seems very likely that little or nothing will be done about the most important of them. In regard to the railroad regulation bill, for instance. There are a lot of objections heard against it from both sides, Democrats will have to help if it is ever to get reported from the Committee in the Senate which has it in charge, finally it seems more than likely that not only they, but the insurgents who have been bitterly abused by the President's so-called friends, will have to lend a hand to get it thru the House at all. So much has the power of Cannon weakened that he cannot control the votes which he thought he had, or at least promised. It seems to me that he is finding out that after all the power is not in his hands, but in the hands of the big "Interests," which made their men do his bidding when he was serving the purpose of wealth and greed, but which leave him powerless when he tries to make a compromise which they do not approve. This situation is raising a question whether it is Cannon after all that ought to be hit, so much as a great system, extending all over the country, by which the power in Congress is held neither by the people, not by the Congressmen, but by a group of powerful financiers whose hired men the Congressmen are. Cannon's deal with the president is failing because of Cannon's weakness where he was supposed to be strongest.

Then comes the Federal Incorporation bill, and there seems not the slightest doubt that this bill will fail. All the Democrats are against it in the first place, so their help cannot be counted on when it comes to a pinch. Also some of the insurgents, who do not think it goes far enough. Finally the same people who will not obey Cannon on the railroad bill are holding out on this, and declare it is "un-constitutional." They are falling back on "state's rights," which as opposed to the rights of both the people and the nation, is always the last refuge of the oppressor and big law breaker in this country. So Taft measure No. 2, goes by the boards.

That leaves conservation. We have already said that the Reublian chairman of the Committee on Forest, Preserves has refused to introduce the Taft bills, and will oppose them. Also, many other conservative Republicans will do the same. Fortunately, many Democrats are in favor of these measures, and their help may put them thru.

So we see that on the measures
(Continued on fourth page.)

Bradley Landing Many Federal Appointments for His Henchmen—Paris P. O. Robbed—Arthur Goebel Dead—Fatal Wreck Near Jackson—Bootlegger Fined

ROB PARIS P. O.:—Burglars blew up the safe in the post office at Paris with dynamite or nitro-glycerine last Friday, and secured about \$75 in money and \$100 in stamps.

BOOTLEGGER FINED:—Sam Pinkston, colored, was fined \$100 and sent to jail for ten days last week in the Richmond police court for bootlegging.

ARTHUR GOEBEL DEAD:—Arthur Goebel, brother of the author of the election law, died last week in Arizona. His health is said to have been broken down by his attempt to put the murder of his brother on Republican officials, and his fortune was largely wasted in the same effort.

L. & N. MEN WANT RAISE:—A thousand employees of the Louisville and Nashville have signed a petition asking for an increase of ten per cent in wages, to meet the increased cost of living.

TWO DIE IN WRECK:—In a wreck on the O. & K. railroad near Jackson, Breathitt, last week two men were killed, and three injured. All lived in Jackson.

GORGE HARMLESS:—The big ice gorge above Louisville, in Wolfe Creek about which so much fuss was raised last week, went out with the warm weather, and without any of Uncle Sam's money, and yet was entirely harmless. There does not seem to have been any ground for alarm at all.

THATCHER WINS:—It is announced from Washington that M. H. Thatcher will be appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky. This makes another plume in the hat of Sen. Bradley. It looks like all a man has to do to get a good job from Mr. Taft in Kentucky is to fight him hard enough.

INSANE FROM BLOW:—Charles Williams, insane from the effects of a blow he received on the head a few weeks ago, made a good deal of trouble in Richmond on Monday, was finally captured only while asleep.

NEW ANAESTHETIC

Have you heard of Stovaline, the new anaesthetic which does not put you to sleep, and still keeps you from feeling any pain while the doctors cut up your insides? It is making a great name for itself. But nothing can beat the name the doctors give it—the really scientific name. That will put you to sleep, all by itself. Here it is: Ben-zol-ethyl-di-meth-yl-a-min-o-pro-po-nal-hy-dro-chlo-ride. Great, isn't it? We hope no one will ever refer to it by the old unscientific name again.

Made Worse Than Ever.

Daisy—Listen to Erma reciting the "Wreck of the Hesperus." How terrible it must have been!

Mabel—Yes, and some people can make it more terrible than it was.

Grades of Meerschm.

To the casual observer all meerschm looks alike, but there are 13 recognized grades of this material.

THE EDGE OF A HAZARD

PICTURES BY A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

Frederick Hardy, a fashionable Boston society man, lost his wealth, was jilted by a girl and sent by a friend to take charge of an American Trading Company store in Russia. On his journey through Japan he met Stapleton Neville, supposedly an Englishman. They agreed to go together to Russia. Because of suspicious circumstances they were several times molested by the Japanese. Hardy was arrested and found upon his person were papers showing maps of Jap forts. Hardy was proven guiltless. On a train he met Alsime Sano, daughter of a Jap merchant. In Neville's shoes Jap found pictures of forts, proving him to be a Russian spy. Hardy departed for Russia on a steamer, which was wrecked shortly afterward. He was rescued by a Russian steamer. On reaching Vladivostok he was well treated. He started

CHAPTER VII.

Zakouska.

The Russian steamer that took Hardy into Vladivostok was an iron tub of the tramp variety, and not a soul on board could speak a word of any tongue ever heard before by the American. He soon became aware, however, that the red-faced burly captain and his two officers meant to be kind to him, and that their idea of friendliness consisted principally in getting him to eat and drink as much and as frequently as possible. After vainly attempting to converse with him and learning only that he was American, the captain led him to the dining room and introduced him to one of the great institutions of Russia, the zakouska, a lunch of hors-d'oeuvres, washed down with much strong drink. At one end of the room, near the sideboard, a table was set, spread with dishes of sardines, sardels, caviar, chunks of pickled fish, sandwiches, and shrimp in bottles. The captain poured out two generous bumpers of a white liquid into glasses, handed one to Hardy, clinked and drained the contents of the other at a gulp. Hardy swallowed the liquid, and the tears came into his eyes; he nearly strangled. He looked about for water, but in vain. He was to learn soon that water, for drinking and washing purposes, is the one thing most difficult of all to obtain in Holy Russia.

Zakouska lasted, off and on, for about an hour.

By combining the utmost firmness with evident good nature, Hardy managed to pull through without getting drunk, thereby accomplishing a feat quite remarkable in a foreigner accepting Russian hospitality.

The next afternoon they entered the magnificent harbor of Vladivostok, passing the high rock, crowned with a lighthouse, that stands as a sentinel at its mouth. The city, not visible till the last moment, burst suddenly on Hardy's view and gave him a very favorable impression of the country into which he had come to live and to retrieve, if possible, his shattered fortunes. Here, crowning the hills that dominate the harbor, was a modern, European city of houses, many of them several stories in height, evidently built of brick and stone. A couple of men-of-war, very trim in their white paint, besides numerous merchant vessels flying the Russian flag, lay at anchor in the bay, while several Chinese sampans and a junk or two, drifting about, bore witness that here the extremes of the east and the west meet and overlap. Two or three of the sampans, indeed, floated up to Hardy's ship as she cast anchor, and their long-cued owners made clamorous application to carry any one ashore who might wish to go. Hardy had already picked out the Celestial whose appearance best suited him, wondering whether he would take Japanese money, when he noticed a steam-launch rapidly approaching, and a cheerful voice hailed him.

"Is that an American on board there?"

"Yes," Hardy shouted back, thrilling with sudden delight at the sound of his mother-tongue, "how did you know?"

"By the cut of your clothes. Where is your baggage?"

"In my cabin."

"All right," said the man in the launch, "I'll have it brought out. Get in here and I'll take you ashore."

A few words of gruff Russian to the captain, and Hardy's trunks and baggage were brought out, and five minutes later he was flying ashore in the launch of the American Trading Company.

As he was leaving, the captain dashed up and wrung his hand, asking anxiously:

"Zakouska?"

"He wants to know," explained Hardy, leaning over the rail, "if I want more zakouska. I've had zakouska enough to last me a lifetime. What shall I tell him?"

"Tell him 'nyet!'" came the reply, and the American shook the hands of the captain and his two kind-hearted officers vigorously, repeating many times:

"Nyet! nyet! nyet! nyet!"

CHAPTER VIII.

Enter the Princess.

"I want to go to the American consul's," said Hardy, "as soon as I land, and then I should like to get located in a hotel, till I can catch the first comfortable steamer up the river. It's

fortunate for me you came out to take me off, for my knowledge of Russian is, as yet, rather limited."

"You can start up the river day after to-morrow," replied the Vladivostok agent, "on the Alexsay, which goes as far as Blagovestchensk. You will be quite comfortable on her, and will be likely to get a room all to yourself, as I understand she is not crowded."

"That will suit me perfectly," said Hardy. "I see no reason for lingering here, fascinating as the town looks, any longer than is necessary."

"By the way," volunteered the other, "you will have quite a distinguished traveling companion, if you go on the Alexsay, the Princess Romanovna, who has been here visiting her relative, Gen. Romanoff. She has made a sensation in the garrison society here. She's a stunning-looking woman."

"Women do not interest me," re-

Romanovna being aboard, the train started slowly on its 500-mile journey to Khabarovka.

CHAPTER IX.

Into Siberia.

The journey into Siberia was begun! Siberia, that vast mysterious region whose very name has come to be synonymous with all that is most dreaded by the human race—exile, eternal farewells, the clanking of chains over endless frozen roads, the knout, despair, all the horrors of a living death!

Hardy sat in his compartment of one of the first-class cars and gazed from the window, eagerly scanning the landscape for some sign or evidence of the things that had given the country its sinister reputation. His first impression, as the train left Vladivostok behind, was a complete refutation of all preconceived notions.

"And will she be given all this, even if the rest of us are compelled to sleep on the decks?"

"Certainly," replied the Russian. "Her highness is—her highness."

Hardy was about to declaim against a government where the aristocracy enjoyed such privileges, but, fortunately, his French was not quite equal to his indignation, and in the moment of hesitation he remembered Consul Greener's warning.

"And who in the world is the Princess Romanovna?" he asked, with a slight tinge of sarcasm. He would have liked to say "who in the dickens," but he did not know the French for "the dickens."

"The Princess Romanovna," explained the Russian, "belongs to one of the oldest families in the empire. She is a distant relative of the czar, who is my imperial master"—and here he took his hat off. "She is immensely rich and has city palaces at Moscow and Petersburg, besides a country estate near the former city. She is as wealthy as she is beautiful."

"She must be very wealthy, then," said the American, with conviction.

The Russian smiled.

"Monsieur speaks the truth," he said. "He is also like all Americans, very gallant. When we take zakouska again, we will drink to the Princess Romanovna."

"With pleasure," said Hardy.

After two very comfortable nights the train bearing Frederick Courtland Hardy arrived, about noon, at Khabarovka, on the lordly Amur. It had been raining and the low wooden station resembled an ark stranded in seas of black mud.

Hardy found an agent of the company awaiting him here, a San Franciscan, who nearly fell on his neck at seeing a fellow countryman and hearing again the English language spoken. He did not know that Americans could become so demonstrative. His goods were loaded upon a telega, a sort of long boat upon wheels and without springs, and were sent away to the Alexsay at its wharf, two or three miles distant, while Hardy and the agent took seats in a droshky and tore furiously away to the company's store, over rocks and through ruts

"There is a little spice of danger attending the journey," said the agent, on taking leave; "the ship that went up ahead of this was fired on by Manchurian brigands. I saw several bullet holes in her side myself, made by rifle balls. But I hardly think you need feel much apprehension. Since the Cossacks destroyed Aigun and killed every living man, woman and child that could not get away the Chinese have been pretty quiet. That taught them a lesson they will not soon forget. I have heard it rumored that they have been somewhat emboldened of late by Japanese agitators who are working among them. The Japanese, they tell me, are talking of war with Russia. Foolish people! The Russians would eat them up. Japan would be a Russian province two months after the declaration of hostilities. 'Twould be a pity, too—Japan is a picturesque country, as I remember it."

Hardy laid under his bed that night an American rifle, the property of the Trading Company, taken by the agent's advice from the stores in Khabarovka.

He slept soundly, but had a vivid dream of the Princess Romanovna and Alsime racing over a Siberian meadow, the one in a droshky and the other in a jinrikisha.

CHAPTER X.

Her Highness Smiles.

The trip from Khabarovka to Blagovestchensk occupied five days and was uneventful when compared with the more exciting happenings that befell Courtland Hardy and his fellow passengers farther on. Still, two or three things occurred worthy of record; one, at least, that Hardy himself regarded as epochal in his life. He came into direct contact with the Princess Romanovna and acquired a nodding acquaintance with her. As this befell on the first day out, and as she nodded to him once each day, namely, in the morning, his good fortune brought to him four nods and as many very sweet smiles between Khabarovka and Blagovestchensk. It was perhaps fortunate that he could not

with one Julius Smulders to take a long walk in the woods, to gather wild flowers and to catch a sight of one of the cuckoos, that fill the forests of Siberia with their strange cries, exactly as though millions of invisible Swiss clocks were hanging among the trees. On their return, the two men heard the sound of shooting.

"My God!" cried the American, his face blanching as he thought of the princess, "I believe the brigands have attacked the boat."

He ran toward the sound, followed by Smulders, and beheld Gen. Catkoff shooting at a bottle on a stump at a distance of 20 paces. The general was military governor of Irkutsk, now on his way to his post, from which he had been absent three months. He was a gray, corpulent man, with a kindly face, the only person aboard of sufficient rank to associate intimately with the princess, in whom he seemed to take a fatherly interest. He fired now five times and missed, much to the amusement of the princess, who stood near. In fact, her derisive laughter so irritated the pompous general that he threw the weapon spitefully on the ground and began to explain volubly to his fair tormentor.

"What does he say?" asked the German of a Viennese opera singer from Vladivostok, who was also one of the spectators; and a moment later he explained to Hardy.

"He says it's an American pistol from Vladivostok, and that it's no good."

Courtland Hardy picked up the weapon and examined it. It was not an expensive model, but a practical arm of honest blue steel. He tossed it familiarly in his hand and then said to Smulders: "Will you ask our fair interpreter here to present my compliments to the general, and tell him that I am an American and beg the privilege of proving the excellence of this American weapon?"

As the Viennese addressed the general, Hardy lifted his hat gracefully. The princess clapped her little hands, nodded pleasantly at the American and cried: "Bravo! Bravo!" It was she, evidently, who persuaded the general to reload the weapon and accede to the request.

Now, as usual, there was a group of peasant women standing about, who had come down to the boat from the Lord knows where, to sell milk. Hardy tossed 50 copecks on the ground, and, picking up five bottles, walked to a log near the stump, where he set them in a row. Then he returned to the group standing about the general and commenced firing. The distance was in reality not great nor the feat difficult for so good a shot. The effect, however, was spectacular, for between the rapid "cracks" of the weapon could be heard the "ching, ching, ching" of the breaking bottles.

Hardy offered the revolver to the general with a polite salute, but the latter generously complimented his marksmanship and begged that he would keep it, adding to the gift the box of cartridges which he produced from a coat pocket. The American was somewhat embarrassed. His pride was averse to the acceptance of the gift, yet he was unable to explain that he meant no offense. He stood offering the pistol to the Russian, while the latter pressed the cartridges on him. The princess relieved the situation by taking the cartridges and handing them to Hardy with a beseeching little moue. He accepted with a courtly bow, as graceful as though he were saluting a cotillion partner. The princess replied in kind and walked away on the arm of the general.

The only other incident worth recording happened at night, after all the passengers had retired. A party of hidden marauders fired on the boat, and one of the bullets passed through Hardy's cabin window. That they were Chinese was evident from a war-arrow, with its iron point, that was found sticking to the rail the next morning.

"They are becoming very restless," said Smulders, in his broken English, "but they will hardly dare much to do"—and he pointed to a long line of dusty Cossacks that were trotting along the military road that skirts the Amur. "The river is well guarded, and if they make depredations, the Cossacks take terrible vengeance. I am glad that they did not harm my Chulia."

Julia was the name of a Viennese singer on board, with whom Smulders was fast becoming infatuated.

A little way below Blagovestchensk they passed the blackened ruins of Aigun, the once populous Chinese city which the Cossacks had destroyed very long before.

"They found the bodies of 4,000 men, women and children in the ruins," explained Smulders, "and into the river they thousands have driven. That scare the Chinese, but they also not like it much."

"I should think," said Hardy, "that they would be vexed at such treatment, to say the least."

He looked carefully to his rifle and pistol that very day.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Gracefully Entered the Car.



Hardy Offered the Revolver to the General.

and puddles, the mud spraying in a centrifugal shower from the bumping and whizzing wheels.

"Tell him to drive slower," shouted Hardy. "We have plenty of time."

"No power on earth could make a Russian cabman drive slow," replied the agent; "they are the lineal descendants of Jehu, and their speed is a part of their natures. You might as well try to make the Amur run up hill."

That night, in darkness as black as ink and in a drizzling rain, Hardy went on board the Alexsay, to begin his long journey up the Amur. The water, the agent informed him, was rising, owing to the recent rains, and there would be little danger of grounding. The trip to Blagovestchensk should be made in five days.

talk to her, as she might have discouraged any advances. Anything of this kind would have hurt his pride, for the Courtland Hardys maintain the fiction of family superiority, and, in their hearts, believe themselves "just as good as anybody," as the old song says of My Aunt Sally.

It was during one of the long delays caused by the necessity of taking on wood, that Hardy's acquaintance with the princess began. The Alexsay was a stern-wheeler, drawing 3½ feet of water, and she stopped five or six times each 24 hours for a fresh supply, the men bringing it, two and two, on long bars down the steep bank and across the springy plank to the deck.

Learning that there would be a stop of about three hours, Hardy went out

plied Hardy. "I came here to work, not to mingle in fashionable society, and, anyhow,"—suddenly remembering his changed fortunes—"it is not likely that a princess would become wildly enthusiastic over a storekeeper."

The next morning Hardy took his place in the railway train bound north through Siberia for Khabarovka, on the Amur. He had obtained a first-class compartment and sat waiting for the train to pull out on schedule time—eight o'clock.

The hour arrived but the train did not move. A quarter-past, half-past, and still there were no signs of departure. At last, impatient, he arose and stepped out into the long narrow hall that ran the entire length of the car. An intelligent-looking Russian was pacing up and down, and him Hardy asked in the best French at his command:

"What is the matter? Why do we not start?"

"On attend," replied the Russian; "they are waiting for the Princess Romanovna—ah! here she comes now!"

The American looked from the window. A droshky was driving up, and in it sat a tall, slender and exquisitely graceful woman, fairly smothered in costly flowers that filled the carriage and were piled beside her on the seat. Her face was of the purest Russian type, her complexion was marvelous, her eyes were a laughing blue, and her hair was of the color of ripe wheat.

"By Jove!" sighed Hardy, "but she's a thoroughbred and a beauty, too!"

The princess took plenty of time for her adieus, after which she languidly and gracefully entered the car. The officers brought her flowers in to her, and descended to the platform, where they stood in an adoring and sorrowful group, their caps in their hands. And then, her highness the Princess

There were no convicts anywhere in sight, no fields of ice or snow. Instead, he was journeying on a pleasant summer's day through a vividly green prairie, wide as the eye could reach, where fat cattle waded up to their knees in lush grass, and yellow dandelions, as large as tea saucers, and fierce tiger-lilies, swayed and nodded by the million in the balmy breeze. He had expected to find something different, somehow, in the aspect of Siberia itself, something sinister and forbidding. Yet this, save for the greater luxuriance of the vegetation and the profusion and brilliancy of the flowers, might have been a stretch of Minnesota or Manitoba.

Wearily at last of sitting, Hardy went out into the long hall at one side of the car and walked up and down. Here he found the Russian who spoke French, also promenading, and squeezed against the wall several times to let him pass.

"Pardon, monsieur," said this gentleman as the train stopped, "but we remain here long enough to take zakouska. Perhaps you feel the need of refreshment? Do you know what the zakouska is?"

"Oh, yes," replied Hardy, laughing. "I know what zakouska is very well. I should indeed like some."

"Have you secured your compartment on the Alexsay?" asked the Russian.

"No," replied Hardy, "why? Will the boat be crowded?"

"I hardly think so, but the Princess Romanovna is going on her, and it is likely that all the best accommodations will have been reserved for her. Fortunately, she does not seem to be traveling with much of a suite. Her highness will probably require two or three cabins for herself, a couple for her baggage, one for each of her two maids, and one for her man."

State News Pick-ups

TO INVESTIGATE FOOD PRICES.

Judge Tracy instructs Grand Jury in Kenton Circuit Court.

Covington, Ky.—Judge Frank M. Tracy in his charge to the special grand jury impaneled in the criminal division of the Kenton circuit court urged them to investigate the high food prices and to ascertain if there were any violations of the anti-trust laws of the state. He also asked them to assist him in sifting down the corrupt elections, pointing to the gambling houses as the head of the corruption which had flourished in the city. He told the jurymen they must indict those tools who attempted to steal the November election where the testimony justified it, and likewise the men higher up who engaged them.

REPORT WAS ERRONEOUS.

Petition for Rehearing Against Burley Tobacco Society Is Filed, Contrary to First Report.

Winchester, Ky.—The Lexington report that the plaintiffs, J. E. Galtskill, L. B. Cockrell, J. L. Brown, Eli Dooley and others, had failed to file their petition for a rehearing in the court of appeals against the Burley Tobacco society was erroneous, as the petition was filed by their attorneys. The syllabus of the petition recites that the action was brought by the owners of the tobacco pooled in 1906 and 1907 against the Burley Tobacco society to recover, among other things, a specific fund derived from the sale of their tobacco, known as the "buyer's fee," and amounting to \$346,000, of which \$311,000 is in the form of cash in bank. The suit is based upon the positive allegations in the petition that the defendant trustee has wrongfully converted this money to his own use, and is insolvent.

JUNKET WAS A FAILURE.

Lexington City Fathers Say They Found Nothing New.

Lexington, Ky.—Mayor Skain and members of the city council who went on a junket to Indianapolis and Ft. Wayne as the guests of John Blair McAfee, of the Lexington and Interurban railway, returned. The purpose of the trip was to give the councilmen enlightenment on the operation of the Barrett paving law and better acquaint them with brick street construction. The councilmen say they couldn't see the streets for the ice and that they heard nothing about brick streets that they didn't already know, and they found Ft. Wayne as dark as a dungeon.

Fulton, Ky.—Kentucky's "Jim Crow" laws, prohibiting negroes from riding in coaches with whites, was beaten by Sam Langford, the Boston negro pugilist. It is alleged, and as a result the Pullman Co. has been called on to defend a suit in McCracken county following an indictment by the grand jury.

Lexington, Ky.—A committee of the officials of the Burley Tobacco society, composed of Miss Alice Lloyd, J. E. Brown, of Shelby county, and M. C. Rankin and Col. John R. Allen, of this city, left for Washington to confer with Acting Atty. Gen. Wade Ellis relative to the proposed federal investigation of the Burley society.

Columbia, Ky.—The storehouse and stock of goods and large tobacco barn, containing about \$5,000 worth of tobacco, property of W. R. Kniffey, at Kniffey, burned. The loss is estimated at \$8,000, with only \$3,000 insurance. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

Lexington, Ky.—The schedule committee of the Blue Grass League of baseball clubs will meet at the office of President Ussery, in Paris, the first week in February, to fix the dates for 1910. It is probable that the season will be opened with a game in Lexington.

Frankfort, Ky.—Commissioner of Agriculture M. C. Rankin announced that the State Farmers' Institute would be held in this city Feb. 23, 24 and 25. An attractive program has been arranged and the meeting will be one of the most instructive yet held.

Lexington, Ky.—For the sixth time in 12 months the grocery of L. C. Bowyer on West High street was burglarized. A small sum in cash and a large quantity of goods were taken.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Julia McEwen Shalleross, 73, prominently known in Louisville, died at her home here. Mrs. Shalleross was a daughter of former Mayor Shalleross.

Pineville, Ky.—A death verdict was rendered by a jury here against James White, a young negro, for an attack on Mossie Woodward, white, in Middleboro last July. White was convicted after three trials.

Fulton, Ky.—Furious at being charged with bootlegging, following his arrest by special service detectives, L. W. Burton, a prominent horseman, shot and mortally wounded Ernest Wray, a Nashville detective. Burton crossed to the Tennessee side of the Blue and surrendered to officers.

Lingerie Hats



BY JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

TWO lovely hats are shown here made of val lace such as is so much used on lingerie frocks and fine undergarments. Since val lace invaded the realm of millinery a few seasons ago as a material of which hats are made the "lingerie hat," as it is called, has become a staple, just as felt or velvet are, and have been for generations. Each season now sees the introduction of new developments in lace hats. These lingerie hats are for winter and summer alike, just as the pretty frocks are of mull or batiste or light wash silks, trimmed with val lace. One sees them trimmed with fur and feathers, or with velvet or silk flowers for winter, and decorated with distinctly summer flowers for wear in the hottest weather. The lace is washable and lives many seasons when used in millinery.

Edges of val lace from one and one-half to two inches wide, and all-over patterns, are used in the greatest number of models. But fine batiste or batiste embroidery is a great favorite in combination with lace. Sheer mulls and embroidered swisses are also used. A hat made of a fine dotted swiss is shown in Fig. 1. Ruffles of the swiss edged with val are made, after the material has been plaited in fine side plaits on a plaiting machine.

In Fig. 2 a hat is shown, made of embroidered batiste with ruffles about the brim edge. These are made of strips of the batiste edged with a very narrow val edge. Rosettes of messaline ribbon in blue are used on this chic model. They are joined by a twist of ribbon. Such hats are with in the province of the home milliner.

DESIGNED FOR THE EVENING

Sky-Blue Cashmere-de-Sole The Most Appropriate Material That Can Be Employed Here.

This is a pretty dress and would be most elegant made up in sky-blue cashmere-de-sole. It is a princess shape slightly draped round the upper part of the figure, and is trimmed at the top by a tiny bolero of elab-



orately embroidered material; a tucker of chiffon is arranged above this, and it is also draped round the top of the arm. The over-skirt is edged with an embroidered band, while the under one is perfectly plain and trained.

Materials required: Seven yards cashmere-de-sole 42 inches wide, 1 yard chiffon.

The Short Coat.

The re-entry of the short coat is making one of the most entertaining features of early winter styles. Paris has out and out taken a stand for it, but here it is still tentative. The vogue of the short wrap is, however, well assured for the coming season.

WORKBAG A DAINTY ARTICLE

Pretty Trifle Devised from Two Pastebag Hearts and a Puffed Bag of Ribbon.

One of the prettiest of the new workbags is made from two pastebag hearts with a puffed bag of ribbon attached to the edge.

The hearts are cut about five inches at their broadest part and are covered inside and out with a plain color of silk or satin. The edge of each heart, outside, is covered with a narrow double quilting of the same color.

The bag part is made from two strips of flowered ribbon, joined by a plain colored ribbon to match the heart. This band is first overcast with the edges with fine overcasting. It is then sewed to the hearts to make a full puffed bag. The bag does not reach all the way round the heart, but a wide opening is left at the top and the bag drawn close with narrow ribbons, run through small rings to work like pulleys.

At one corner of the outer heart up near the top is placed a rosette of ribbon to match the hangers, which are sewed to the corners of the heart at each side.

These bags are prettiest in lavender, blue or pink, hearts and plain stripes and hangers with flowered ribbon in the puff to harmonize with plain tones. For more serviceable effects the hearts can be of brown or green velvet with corn-colored and brown bags, or green and an ivy leaf silk on a dull rose ground.

Making Nursery Toilet a Treat.

Kate Greenaway clothes racks are delightful bits of furniture for the nursery. The little brass hooks for small garments are arranged on a tall pole, at the top of which is a cunning bit of a house. All the way up the pole winds a painted path with tiny Kate Greenaway figures at intervals; and a "story" during the dressing hours will often keep a fractious child as still as a mouse in absorbed attention. The story will, of course, be all about the little Kate Greenaway kiddies climbing up to the house at the top of the pole.

To Wash Black Cashmere.

To cleanse and restore the garment of black cashmere, make a good warm suds using good white soap, such as castile, and in it dissolve a little borax powder. Wash well between the bands and rinse in two waters, having both of the same temperature as the first. Make the last very blue and proceed to iron the cloth while still damp, after the surface moisture has disappeared from the fabric. If carefully done, the material should look as moist as fresh as when new.

SOME LAWS OF THE KINGDOM

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 30, 1910

Specialy Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 5:17-26, 38, 48. Memory verse 44.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."—Matt. 5:48.

TIME.—The summer of A. D. 28, near the middle of Christ's ministry.

PLACE.—The additional site is the Horns of Hattin, two or three miles west of the Sea of Galilee.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Today we have a vision into the innermost spirit of the commandments illustrated by a few examples.

The Underlying Principle—Vs. 17-20. "I think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets," their moral teachings, their promises, all they stood for in the nation, for these were God's teachings through them. All the glory and the hopes of the nation and of the world were built on the law and the prophets. The Pharisees had already accused Jesus of abrogating the law of Moses (Mark 2:24; John 5:16, 18). Jesus denies the accusation in the strongest language.

"Abrogate the law of Moses? Never! You Pharisees have abrogated it by your false interpretations and misapplications. I have come to fulfill it. 18. "For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass away from the law, till all things be accomplished." Because the moral law is as eternal as natural law. "There is no repealing clause in the New Testament that sets aside the Old Testament."

The Sixth Commandment, Thou Shalt Not Kill—Vs. 21-26. "Ye have heard" in the synagogues and from the teaching of the scribes. Said by, better "to." "Thou shalt not kill, commit murder." In danger of the judgment. "Not in the commandment, but in accord with the Jewish laws. "The judgment" was the properly constituted authorities. In this case the local court established by the sanhedrim in every town of Palestine (Deut. 16:18) for the trial and punishment of capital crimes.

22. But I. The "I" is emphatic. Say unto you. The court punished after the crime; Jesus would prevent the beginnings that led to the crime.

The Principle Illustrated by the Third Commandment—Vs. 33-37. There are two ways of breaking the command: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

(1) By not keeping the promise made in God's name; for this dishonors the God whom you pretend to serve. (2) By a careless and trivial use of the name of God and religious things, which cultivates irreverence, diminishes their power over men, and makes them trivial and unreal in the minds of both speaker and hearer.

The Scribes' interpretation of this commandment was: "Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths," with the emphasis on "the Lord."

The Principle Illustrated by the Law of Retaliation—Vs. 38-42. "An eye for an eye." A rule for punishment of offences coming before the civil court, and founded in justice, much more so than the modern system of fines, which favors the rich. This rule is found in the lately discovered Code of Hammurabi (B. C. 2000) "tooth for tooth, eye for eye, limb for limb, son for son," etc.

39. "But I say... Resist not evil," or "him that is evil." The Greek can be read either way. Resist not evil by evil, but overcome evil with good.

(1) "Smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also," not literally, for that would be like the rabbi's interpretation, but act in that spirit; exactly as Christ did to the man in the trial who struck him with a rod.

(2) 40. "If any man will," wills to, proposes to sue thee at law, has some quarrel with you or thinks you have wronged him, and wants to go to law about it, and would "take away thy coat let him have thy cloak also."

Love the Fountain and Source of All These Manifestations of the Christian Life—Vs. 43-47. "Ye have heard." It is the common teaching. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor" (Lev. 19:18). Good teaching as far as it went. But it was limited (1) by their definition of "neighbor" as applying to those of their own race and religion, and not extending to all with whom they came in contact; and (2) by their addition of "and hate thine enemy."

The Ideal and the Goal—V. 48. Be ye therefore perfect. The A. V. is better here than the R. V. translation. "Perfect" means complete in every part, having every element of the heavenly character in the fullest degree. The perfect "are those who have reached the goal, have attained maturity." In Eph. 4:13, 14, "perfect" describes full-grown men in contrast with babes. "It is the goal of human excellence," the complete development of being, the embodiment of all the commands of the whole moral law.

Illustration. "In the Royal gallery at Dresden may be often seen a group of connoisseurs, who sit for hours before a single painting. They walk around those halls whose walls are so eloquent with the triumphs of art, and they come back, and pause again before that one masterpiece. Weeks are spent yearly in the study of that one work of Raphael, with its matchless forms. In our picture gallery of Bible characters we may study many beauties of form and feature, but for the masterpiece we must return continually to our Lord Jesus Christ."—Prof. Austin Phelps in the Still Hour.

1885 Berea College 1909

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Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

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CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

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NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50. Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00. Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40. SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

Teacher's Department

HELPS, HINTS, PROBLEMS

Prof. C. D. Lewis and Prof. E. C. Seale, Editors

HARD PROBLEMS

By Prof. E. C. Seale.

Problem No. 17.

A man desires to set out a rectangular orchard of 864 trees, so placed that the number of rows shall be to the number of trees in a row, as 3 to 2. If the trees are 7 yards apart. How much ground will the garden occupy?

Answer to Problem No. 14.

One square mile equals 102400 square rods.
Square root of 102400 equals 320 rods, dimension of park.

320 square plus 320 square equals 204800, sum of the sq. of two sides.
Square root of 204800 equals 452.548 and diagonal of park

452.548 plus 320 plus 320 equals 1092.548 rods, distance of the two sides and diagonal of park.

1092.548 divided by 2 equals 546.274 rods, distance each man would have to walk.

546.274 less 452.548 equals 93.7 rods, distance from corner of park.

Cynthia Flanery,
Posy, Ky.
Other correct solutions: J. Calvin Hendricks, Berea, Ky.

DAMAGE SPARROWS DO

Government Report Shows English Invaders Work All Manner of Injury, and Especially that They Kill Birds Which are Help to Farmers.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The English sparrow is the pirate of the air just as the rat is the freebooter of the earth and ought to be exterminated. So rules the Department of Agriculture in a bulletin published, which also tells how to get rid of him. He studiously hunts and eats insects which are beneficial to plant life, while he passes over more or less those which are harmful.

The only good thing he does is to eat the seed of weeds and prevent their spread. Aside from that there is nothing in his favor. More than that, he is murderous.

He hunts the nesting places and destroys eggs and young blue birds, house wrens, tree swallows and barn swallows. The robin, the cat bird and mocking bird he attacks and drives out of parks and shade trees. He has no song, but he drives out the song birds and he brings only noise in return.

After having learned all this about the sparrow, after an extensive investigation, the Department of Agriculture shows a way to destroy him. First, whenever sparrows roost around your house, destroy their nests. If they roost along your eaves through drive them away with a long pole. By destroying nests wherever they are seen the increase can be prevented.

The sparrow likes to nest in cavities and he can be trapped there. He will roost in boxes that may be put up to make his capture easy. He may be lured to grain and shot and killed in other ways or may be poisoned. Wheat shocked in strychnine is said to be preferable. This method has been adopted in California, where it was necessary to protect fruit. A sparrow's stomach will hold about thirty kernels of wheat, but six or seven properly treated with strychnine will kill him.

Berea Letter

Dear Thousandsticks:

I thought I would write to my friends and tell them how I have been getting along at Berea.

To those who have never been to Berea let me say that it is the finest place you ever saw. To those who have been to Berea I do not need to write because most of them come back.

The college has about 25 buildings for school use and plenty of teachers who know their business.

I thought I would write a letter to encourage the boys and girls who have never been away from home and who thought of leaving this winter. The people are sociable and it will not take long for new students to get acquainted, you only need to attend one meeting of the Y. M. C. A. or one of the literary societies (there are seven) to know that you have a number of friends.

I have been taking Normal studies this fall and am planning now to stay two or three years. We have good music by the band and orchestra and a chorus of nearly 100 voices, and a number of fine entertainments and lectures and you will hear some of the best people in the country if you come to Berea.

Yours sincerely, James Asher.

Ask your Merchant for Cream of Wheat Flour

Made from selected wheat, carefully milled on latest the up-to-date mill. It is the whitest and purest and every sack guaranteed. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED. Our brands of flour are Cream of Wheat, Perfection, Pioneer and Fancy Family. We also make feed and meal.

Andrew Isaacs, Prop.

BEREA ROLLER MILLS

Berea, Kentucky

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies' Skirts, Gents' Overcoats and Fall Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

W. C. CARPENTER,

Over Bank & Trust Co.

Berea, Ky

THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE

It is widely believed thruout this great nation of ours, that the Mountain people of Kentucky are in many ways the most uncivilized people in the world. We are indeed sorry that the Mountain people are misrepresented so many times.

It is true that there are more drunkards than teachers in the mountains. Is it not also true that there are ten times as many drunkards as teachers in any of the American cities? Are there any bowling alleys, dancing halls, theaters, pool rooms, skating rinks, or race tracks in the mountains of Kentucky? Is there a Tammany society in the mountains of Kentucky? Do the officers of the elections, in the mountains of Kentucky vote men who have been dead twenty years as was done in the city of Philadelphia? Is there any corrupt political machines in the mountains of Kentucky such as in Cincinnati under the leadership of Boss Cox, and in Frankfort, Kentucky, under the leadership of J. C. W. Beckham? Are there so many burglars in the mountains of Kentucky that every family must have padlock and key, and a savage bull dog to make it secure in person and property?

Kind critic of the mountains of Kentucky, can you answer these questions correctly and give logical reasons for your answers? I shall not hesitate to give my answer and reasons. While I am a Kentucky mountain man and more proud of having the destination of being a Kentuckian and not a high-headed stiff necked millionaire, and having plodded over many of the Kentucky hills barefooted, and having become acquainted with a great number of the mountain people and also having had the opportunity of being in a few cities and learning something of city life, I think I ought to be able to make a very good comparison of the mountain people with the people of the cities. No! these things do not exist in the mountains of Kentucky. The reason is due to the honesty of the people. But you will want to know why the people are more honest than the people of the cities. First, the people of the mountains are descendants of the people of Virginia hence are a less mixed race of people than are to be found anywhere else in this country. Second, they live in the very heart of nature where they can hear the songs of the sweet singing birds, the rippling of the brooks, the whistling of the quails, the hoot of the owl, and the sighing of the breeze among the branches of the trees. They can kneel by the ever-flowing fountain at the foot of the hill and drink of the water clear as crystal. The mountain people surrounded on every side by beautiful and wonderful scenes of nature which proclaim the existence of a higher being, readily acknowledge their belief in God. There are very few if any infidels in the mountains of Kentucky.

If some of you critics of the mountain people of Kentucky could be transported to the mountains of Kentucky while asleep and wake to hear the sweet singing birds and be surrounded by the beautiful green trees in the spring, and breathe the fragrant air you would fancy that you were in the garden of Eden in the cool of the day.

Logan Farmer,
Orpha, Ky.

The Valuable Whale.

Whalebone used to cost 35 cents a pound 50 years ago, but now it is worth about \$5 a pound. A single whale may yield 3,000 pounds.

It Pays to be Kind to the Mule

"I know the mule is much maligned by many who talk and write about him, but there is no animal that is easier to handle if treated kindly," says Mr. W. D. Neal in Farm and Fireside; continuing: "Not long ago I was talking to a successful grower of mules, who said that he would rather break a team of mules than a team of horses the mules being not nearly so nervous, and steadier goers. Kindness is his policy in dealing with them. There is no doubt that the mule is as susceptible to decent treatment as any other animal, and it is not necessary for a man to be armed with a club when driving a span of mules. I have seen mules, whose dispositions had not been warped by brutal treatment, so dependable that the owner was able to drop the lines at any time and do whatever work he had in hand without fear of their running or raising a disturbance. So I take off my hat to the mule whether he be from Missouri or any other state in the Union, for he is the farmer's friend, his burden-bearer, and a money-maker wherever you put him."

From January Farm Journal.

Congersville, Ill., Letter.

Congersville, Ill., Jan. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith are visiting in Indiana at present.—Miss Dovie and Nellie Alexander were the guests of Miss Millie Wilson Sunday.—Mr. Jas. Clemmons was a Eureka caller Saturday.—Miss Edith Robinson who has been very sick with mumps is able to be out again.—Mr. Ralph Smith

and Thomas Baker were Eureka callers Saturday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth were the guest of E. M. Alexander Sunday, also Bradley Alexander and wife.—Miss Lucille Burnell and Victoria Alexander attended the Literary at Congersville Thursday eve.—Mrs. Jack Burton who has been sick is now some better.—Miss Myrtle Burdette was the guest of Lucille Burnell Sunday.—We are having a lasting snow here and many people are enjoying a good many sleigh rides.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

the aid of the Laborite party of about the same strength as the Unionist plurality, so that they will still control the government. The two government parties are so weak, however, that the power will really be in the hands of the Nationalists, Irishmen who are after home rule and nothing else. It is predicted that the most of the session will be taken up with an attempt to reform the House of Lords, and to pass the budget, and that the Irishmen will get nothing, in spite of promises.

AGAINST WATERWAYS:—A report which has been made by an expert commission to the Government on the scheme for a deep water way between the Great Lakes and the Gulf, is against the scheme, on the ground that there would not be enough commerce to pay for the cost. It is added that the streams are not now carrying all the commerce they would bear and that there is no reason to expect the amount to increase, whatever the facilities.

WRECK KILLS THIRTY:—Thru a train's running off a bridge in Canada last week, thirty people, at least were killed, and over twenty were injured. Several of the cars were under water, and the unfortunate passengers were drowned like rats in a trap. It is possible that there may still be bodies in the river. A blizzard, and the burning of the wreck, added all possible horrors to the catastrophe.

Said Uncle Silas.

"When a woman asks her husband to go out and pick up a basket of chips, she has in mind a different brand than hubby has."—Los Angeles Express.

WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

which Mr. Taft has made the center of his efforts and policy, there is every likelihood that he will either be defeated, or win thru Democratic aid, Roosevelt was blamed for fighting and getting into the same box—now Taft's peaceful attempt to get along with C. A. & Co. seems to be leading in the same direction. It is too soon yet to tell for sure, but things certainly seem to be going that way. We shall see later.

Added to these unpleasant features, Cannon has lost his head and begun open threats against the men who have found that they will have to drop him overboard, or go over with him. Many a Republican has found that his district simply will not stand for another term of Cannon, and has promised that he will not vote for the present Speaker for another term. It is not strange that Mr. Cannon does not like this, and he is cussing mad. At a dinner of the new Republican Congressional Committee in Washington Friday night he entered suddenly and made a speech, in which he declared that the whole party, with all its members and all its works, must stand or fall together, and added that any man who did not fight it out that way would certainly be defeated. What he means is this, in straight talk:—"Certain men are hoping to get re-elected by announcing that they will not support me (Cannon). Let me tell them that I expect that they will stand by me, and if they don't I will see they are defeated if I possibly can arrange it."

That is what he meant, if not what he said, and if you will read thru his actual remarks carefully, you will see that meaning behind them. Naturally there was a fuss, and some of the members of the Committee, especially some who cannot hope for re-election unless they promise to vote against Cannon, were angry. As a matter of fact they had a good right to be, for there is nothing in party honor which compels the whole party to stand by a man who has disgraced it, or to shelter with its strength and reward with its wealth any hanger-on who may come in and declare that he is a member of that party. And yet that was about what Cannon was asking for. It is safe to say that this outburst has not helped him. It has simply shown how badly scared he was, and is an encouragement to his enemies.

While all these things have been going so badly for the Republican party, Pres Taft has strengthened his position in at least one line. He heard that the Senate was waiting for something to do, till the House passed the appropriation bills, He at once sent for some leading senators, and suggested that while they were waiting they should pass the postal saving bank bill. They pro-

A Good Example

"I am a good example," writes Mrs. R. L. Bell, of McAlester, Okla., "of what Cardui will do for suffering women."

"I suffered with my head and back, for over six years, and although I tried everything, I never could get anything to do me any good, until I began to take Cardui."

"Cardui has surely helped me and built me up and I am so thankful that I have found something that will do me good. I feel so much stronger and better than I have in a long time."

It is well to make up your mind before you are sick what medicine you will take when you are sick.

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

You will be glad to take it when you are tired, miserable and when life seems a weary grind. It will put new thoughts into your head, fresh courage into your mind.

If not sick now, at least buy Cardui on to the pages of your memory, so that when you are sick you will ask for it without thinking.

If sick or weak, get a bottle today. At all druggists.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

mised to. If they do, it will be more than a great many people here expect, and yet it is mighty good to see Taft stirring them up that way, and proves that his heart is in the right place.

There have been several other things here this week of importance. Pres. Taft has extended the lowest tariff rates to six important countries, Germany and France are not on that list; however, and it seems likely that what is known as a tariff war, which will almost stop the trade between this country and those two, will soon begin.

Of interest to Kentucky has been the meeting of the Governors of more than thirty states, to discuss the problems of which they have in common. Unfortunately, they did not agree very well, and no resolutions of any kind were passed. Kentucky is interested because Gov. Willson was on several important committees, and took a prominent and much applauded part in the meeting.

Both Sen. Bradley and Congressman Edwards have been attracting attention this week a little. Bradley got very much excited over an article in which Kentuckians were blamed for

the night rider troubles. Mr. Bradley, as was to be expected, did his best but it is no fault of his that he did not convince any one, for as a matter of fact every one knows that Kentuckians did it. It was a mighty comfort to hear some other part of the state than our good old mountains getting called down, tho.

Mr. Edwards has been less ornamental and more useful. He has introduced a bill to prevent the shipping of liquor across state lines into dry territory. No one that reads The Citizen needs to have the importance of this bill explained. It is feared that the whiskey interests are too strong to allow the bill to go thru, but it is considered a courageous and statesmanlike thing for Mr. Edwards to do.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.35 & \$4.50 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES

\$2.00 \$2.50



THE LARGEST MAKER AND RETAILER OF MEN'S FINE SHOES IN THE WORLD.

"SUPERIOR TO OTHER MAKES." "I have worn W. L. Douglas shoes for the past six years, and always find they are far superior to all other high grade shoes in style, comfort and durability." W. G. JONES.

10 Howard Ave., Utica, N. Y. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would realize why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make. CAUTION—See that W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe. If your dealer cannot fit you with W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. FOR SALE BY—

COYLE'S

Main Street Berea, Ky.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probable or not. We advise communally confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest and largest Patent Office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

We Buy FURS Hides and Wool Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, Ginseng, Golden Seal, Yellow Root, May Apple, Wild Ginger, etc. We are dealers; established in 1856—"Over half a century in Louisville"—and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Refer to any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags. M. Sabel & Sons, 229 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, A certain relief for Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy Worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to the taste and harmless as milk. Children like them. Over 10,000 testimonials of cures. They never fail. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Ask today. Don't accept any substitute.

PUBLIC LAND SALE

As agent for the White heirs, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, 5 miles south of Richmond and one-fourth mile from Caledon, on the Silver Creek and Menelaus turnpike, on

THURSDAY, February 10, 1910 10 o'clock a. m.

73 8-10 ACRES of LAND

owned by the late Wm. H. White. This land is all in blue grass, and has not been plowed for 25 years. It is fine tobacco and hemp land; has good tenant house; well watered and fenced. Joins the lands of W. H. Hendren, Dave Simmons, James B. White, James Butner and C. C. Coy.

TERMS: One-third cash; one-third in twelve months; one-third in two years, with lien retined on land at 6 per cent. interest until purchase money is paid. Possession given on day of sale.

W. D. WHITE, Agt.

W. P. PREWITT, Auct.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED

The Government pays Railway Mail Clerks \$800 to \$1,200, and other employees up to \$2,500 annually.

Uncle Sam will hold spring examinations throughout the country for Railway Mail Clerks, Custom House Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Departmental Clerks and other Government Positions. Thousands of appointments will be made. Any man or woman over 18, in City or Country can get Instruction and free information by writing at once to the Bureau of Instruction, 256 G Hamlin Building, Rochester, N. Y.

COYLE'S

YOU PAY LESS - - OR GET MORE

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Annual - - - Mid-Winter - - - Clearance Sale!

Clearing of Men's Suits		Clearing of Men's Overcoats		Clearing of Ladies' Coats	
\$18.00 Suits	for \$13.50	\$15.00 Overcoats and Rain Coats	\$11.00	\$12.00 Coats	for \$8.00
15.00 " "	11.00	12.00 " " " "	10.00	10.00 " " " "	6.50
12.00 " " " "	8.50	10.00 " " " "	7.00	8.00 " " " "	5.00
10.00 " " " "	6.50	7.50 " " " "	4.00	Also have about 1/2 dozen Ladies' \$10.00 Coats carried from last season—Your choice of these for \$4.00 each.	
7.50 " " " "	4.00				

Clearing of Ladies' Shoes

It doesn't pay to buy cheap shoes and we have always guarded against putting them in stock. That's why our shoe department is so popular. We have fifty pairs of the "American Girl" shoes in the \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 grades. Your choice of these goods for \$2.00 per pair, while they last.

Clearing of Men's \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes

\$3.00 Shoes	\$2.50
4.00 " "	3.00
5.00 " "	3.50

Sale begins January 27, and Closes February 5, 1910

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local	
Knoxville	6:30 a. m.
BEREA	11:00 p. m.
Cincinnati	3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.
Cincinnati	7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local	
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.
BEREA	8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:59 a. m.
Knoxville	12:29 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.
Knoxville	5:50 a. m.

Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound	
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.
BEREA	11:44 a. m.
North Bound	
BEREA	4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.

These two trains will now carry thru sleepers from Jacksonville to Chicago, transferring over the P. R. R. at Cincinnati, so that Berea passengers for Chicago may go thru without changing.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cummings of Birmingham, have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Cummings' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hardin Golden.

Mr. Jack Johnson of London, has been visiting relatives in town.

Mr. A. J. Smith was in town over Saturday and Sunday with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Coyle and son True, of Colorado are making an extended visit with their parents here.

Mr. John Bales has purchased the farm owned by Mr. Richard Kimbrell of Blue Lick.

Mr. Lee Hayes and family who have been visiting relatives here and other places near here returned to their home in Hardinsburg, Ind., Wednesday morning.

The ladies of the Disciples church had a pie and cake sale in Mr. Will Haley's store Saturday afternoon in the interest of the Christian Endeavor. Quite a little sum of money was raised.

Bert Coddington, who has been under the weather for some time is out again and at work.

A small pocketbook was found recently by J. K. Baker's little boy and will be returned to the owner when properly described.

An Ever-Present Marvel.

Considering the dreadful things that children eat, is it not surprising that any of them live to be human beings?—From "Pippins and Peaches."

Tavern Barber Shop

ENTIRELY NEW & CLEAN
AND
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
Bath Rooms in Connection
Down Stairs—Boone Tavern
S. R. SEALE, Prop.

Mr. Henry House, of Datha, who visited at the home of his sister, Mrs. Wesley VanWinkle for a part of last week returned to his home Sunday.

TIES WANTED.

300,000 Oak and Chestnut ties wanted. For prices, specification and contracts, See
Kentucky Tie and Timber Co.,
Berea, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Isaacs and their son Earl visited Mrs. Isaac's parents Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson last week. Mr. Chas. Burdette left Saturday for Lakeland, Fla., for a visit with his father and mother who are spending the winter there.

Mrs. U. M. Burgess of Paint Lick, spent several days with friends in town.

J. K. Baker is in town this week attending to business, and also especially rushing work on the new house which Mr. and Mrs. Shadoin will soon occupy.

The old postoffice building is being fitted up for the use of Mrs. Early, who expects to move into it so as to be ready for business by Monday.

J. R. Baker has sold to Mr. J. K. Baker his place on Boone Street, and purchased the property owned by Mr. Sam Conn on the same Street.

Dan Breck was down from Richmond on insurance business Tuesday.

Walter Engle has moved into the store next to the Post office, and opened up with a full line of staple and fancy groceries, in addition to all the things he carried before.

TRADE MORAL—This paper's advertising columns are the business news of the community. If you happen to need a new parlor carpet, you will be a lot more interested in a carpet ad. than in a paragraph about Jim Jones' newly painted barn. That's why everybody in this vicinity reads this paper's ads.

The Hen that Lays the Golden Egg

Eats our Poultry Food and is kept Free from Lice by the use of our Louse Spray.

THE PORTER DRUG CO.

INCORPORATED
Berea, Kentucky

T. C. Peck of the Louisville Post is in town.

The Priscilla Club enjoyed a delightful musical programme last week at its meeting, which was at the home of Mrs. J. W. Stephens. The meeting was unusually well attended, there being fourteen present out of the eighteen members who were in town. Misses Campbell and Cornelius played a couple of duets, Miss Lillian Ambrose gave vocal solos, and Miss Campbell a piano solo. After the programme there were delicious refreshments.

No Rest for the Boss.
"What, haven't you had your vacation yet?"
"No, I'm the boss here."

One Use for the Root of Evil.
Lyndon: Money may not be able to buy happiness, but it can buy off a great deal of unhappiness.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

The Student Volunteer Band will hold an interesting open meeting Sunday morning in Miss Bowersox's office at 8:45. All who are interested in missions are cordially invited.

Mr. W. W. Dillon, of the Y. M. C. A. Training school of Chicago, and Mr. S. Perry Wilson, State Secretary of Louisville, were here over Sunday leading the Y. M. C. A. meeting and chapel Sunday night.

The Y. W. C. A. meeting will be led next Sunday night by Miss Maggie Taulbe.

HOLLIDAY & CO.

DEALERS IN

High Grade Domestic Coal,
Ice and Feed.

BEST COAL—LOWEST PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERY

Phone 169 Day.

Phone 71 Night.

GO TO

W.J. Tatum's

FOR

Fresh Groceries

I buy all kinds of Produce

North Cor. Main St.
Berea, Kentucky

DEATH OF LEWIS BAKER

The following resolutions were adopted by Alpha Zeta Literary Society on the recent death of Lewis Baker. His funeral, following a sudden death from typhoid pneumonia, took place at Wallacetown on Jan. 15. About twenty students went from here to honor the memory of their friend. The delegation included committees from both Alpha Zeta and Beta Kappa. Prof. Ellis preached the funeral sermon.

Whereas: It has pleased Our Omnipotent Father to call to Higher Service our brother, Mr. Lewis E. Baker, be it

Resolved: That Alpha Zeta Literary Society extend to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement. Be it further

Resolved: That these resolutions be spread upon the record book of the society, a copy furnished the bereaved family and published in The Citizen.

Marshall E. Vaughn,
John R. Warrington,
Committee.

The undersigned desire to express thru the columns of The Citizen, their thanks for kindness shown during the illness and at the funeral of our grandson, Lewis Baker. The attentions of classmates and the members of Alpha Zeta, the affectionate regard shown by his teachers, the assistance they rendered in conducting the funeral services and the singing of the quartette, have all been deeply appreciated. They are a beautiful memory in our lives and a solace in our sorrow.

James A. Baker,
Mrs. James A. Baker.

Useful African Tree.

While the seeds of the dorowa, an East African leguminous tree, are extensively used for food the pods and leaves form an excellent cement when mixed with crushed stone.

Women Invent Safety Razors.

At a recent exhibition of women's work in London there were exhibited five safety razors invented by women.

Suffrage in West Indies.

The latest part of the world to be reported as making a commotion in favor of giving women the ballot is the British West Indies.

Watch it grow
Advertising is the fertilizer of dull business. Its work is magic. Thin, weakened trade becomes a thing of power when its roots feel the healthy sunlight of publicity.
YOUR AD. IN OUR NEXT ISSUE WILL PROVE IT.

(Copyright, 1909, by W. S. U.)

January Opportunity Sale!

ON MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

We find that we have on hand a number of small broken lots and single garments of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Not all sizes, but you will find the size you want in some of the lots. If you want quality and style you are certain to find it in the following list of opportunities at greatly reduced prices.

Sale begins Saturday, Jan. 22, and lasts for two weeks

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

\$10.00 Suit or Overcoat, Sale Price	\$ 7.49
12.50 " " " "	9.49
13.50 " " " "	10.49
15.00 " " " "	11.49
16.50 " " " "	12.49
18.00 " " " "	13.49
20.00 " " " "	15.49
22.50 " " " "	17.49

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

\$3.00 Suit or Overcoat, Sale Price	\$2.49
3.50 " " " "	2.99
4.00 " " " "	3.19
4.50 " " " "	3.49
5.00 " " " "	3.99
6.00 " " " "	4.48

This is a Cash Sale and do not ask for Credit.

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

MRS. EARLY'S

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00
Six Months60
Three Months35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Five premiums cheap with new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.



The Denver scientist who says hamburger cheese will cure cancer must believe those cancer germs have a sense of smell well developed.

Sitting in Nome, a United States judge is conducting a case in Seattle. As the distance is 2,000 miles, the trial cannot help being long drawl out.

Dr. Hillis is perfectly safe in making prophecies to be fulfilled in the year 2009, as few of us who hang upon his words will be here at that time.

Emperor William is satisfied to let the Wright brothers be monarchs of the air. If he can be lord of the land and of the seas that will be enough for him.

Street dust kills 25 per cent. of those that breathe it, but if they did not breathe the dust they would pick up germs, and it's all the same in the long run.

In spite of their recent rise, eggs are not ashamed to be seen in company with the humble ham, if anyone still has the requisite price for bringing them together.

Considering that newspapers are published in 27 languages in this country—a fact not generally known—why shouldn't the exchange editor have an increase of salary?

A New Jersey institution for the prevention of tuberculosis has been named a "preventorium." The English language, as well as the human body, needs defenders.

It is said that the society belles of St. Petersburg are angry over the situation in Finland, since the officers who figure largely in social affairs will now have to leave with their troops for the recalcitrant duchy and desirable partners will be lacking in court-circle dances. This is sad, but hardly the most tragic circumstances which will arise from the situation.

Two bankers in New York have been sentenced to prison for taking money for their own use from a savings association of which they were officials. In sentencing them the judge said they were simply plain thieves. There is a great deal in a name when it is used in this blunt fashion, for it strips much of the illusion from ill doing.

A New York man is suing his wife for separation because he says she stayed out at night and left him to mind the children and make the beds. The masculine marital worm is beginning to turn, but the high French feel of modern femininity is set so firmly on the writhing insect that it is doubtful if the turn will amount to much more than a frantic but fugitive squirm.

A Roman paper says that negotiations are going on, on the part of the American government, for the sale of a house "destined to be the seat of the American embassy." Perhaps the state department is trying to find a home for its new ambassador, merely as a convenience to him, so that it may be ready when he reaches Rome. But it is not buying the house on its own account.

There was a large increase in the number of divorces in Maine last year, but an increase of only two in suicides. Whether the latter fact is to be explained by the former is not stated.

That Servian prelate who dreamed that King Peter was deposed had the tactlessness to tell his dream to friends, in confidence. Thereupon King Peter had a better dream; the prelate is to be tried for high treason. After this Servian prelates will take sleeping powders, and not dream.

A hazy dazy sort of prophet is telling us that the day will come when automobiles will facilitate travel between the old world and the new. They are already greatly facilitating travel from this world to the next.

A Greek who was held up at Ellis island is to be deported because it has been found that his heart is on the right side. The immigration authorities are right in insisting that every American and every one who intends to become an American should keep his heart where it belongs.

TAFT'S ULTIMATUM

REPUBLICANS MUST CARRY OUT PARTY PLEDGES MADE DURING CAMPAIGN.

HE'S GOING "DO SOMETHING"

Is Not Looking for Second Term—Ballinger-Pinchot Investigation Is Matter for Which He Will Be Responsible to Country.

Washington.—President Taft has issued an ultimatum that began with the statement that a second term is an indifference to him, and that he is not looking for it, but that while he is president he is going to "do something." The president has set his back against the wall, bade defiance to foe and too solicitous friends and the country at large.

That something, the president made clear to "regular" and "insurgent" Republicans, is to carry out the pledges of the Republican party, and his test of Republicanism will be a vote for those measures that he regards as pledged by the party in the party platform in the last campaign.

The limitation of the use of the injunction power by the federal courts. The enactment of amendments to the railway rate law and those to the laws which regulate interstate commerce.

The establishment of a system of postal savings banks.

Separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

The president mentioned two important bits of legislation as debatable and consequently no test of Republicanism. He submitted that these two matters were questions on which there could be reasonable differences of opinion. These he mentioned as: Conservation of natural resources and a federal incorporation act.

Representatives Hayes of California, Murdock of Kansas and Gardner of Massachusetts got this information in a conference Tuesday with the president. He also informed them that the investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy is a matter for which he will be responsible to the country. He declared that he will regard Republicans who vote with the Democrats to retain Representatives Rainey and James as the minority members of the investigating committee as in direct opposition to him and to his administration.

SLAYER HAS COLD HEART

Alleged Murderer of Girl Spurns Offer of Forgiveness from Victim's Mother and Sister.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Mrs. Susan Lee, a Dowlette, of Zion City, Ill., and her daughter came here to forgive George L. Marion, the New York theatrical man, who, it is alleged, murdered her daughter here last August, but she was spurned by Marion, who declined to pay any attention to her.

Mrs. Lee as a Dowlette believes in forgiving those who have wronged her. When Marion was brought into court she advanced, extended her hand and murmured that she had come to tell him she forgave him. Marion ignored her and turned away and then her daughter, Miss Grace Lee, also extended her hand. "We forgive you and have come to help you," she said. Marion turned away exclaiming "I don't know who you are."

PINCHOT IS GIVEN OVATION

Ex-Forester Before Civic Federation Who Cheer Him Five Minutes—Makes Brief Speech.

Washington.—When Gifford Pinchot, ex-forester of the United States, walked to the rostrum at the meeting of the Civic federation Monday he was accorded a reception that bordered on riot. Men stood on chairs waving hats and umbrellas, while the women shook their handkerchiefs. The cheering lasted nearly five minutes.

Mr. Pinchot, his face one broad smile, was taken off his feet. He had expressed some doubt as to how he would be received, in the face of the recent expression of executive disapproval. His speech was characteristically brief. He made no reference to the recent controversy.

Big Firm Suspend.

New York.—Following the suspension of the firms of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., and J. M. Fiske & Co., as a result of the sensational drop on Wednesday of 63 points in the price of the stock of the Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Company, President R. H. Thomas of the New York stock exchange shortly after the opening of the exchange Thursday announced the failure of the firm of Roberts, Hall & Criss, brokers, with offices at 52 Broadway. In a general way the failure of Roberts, Hall & Criss represents \$3,000,000; that of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., something like \$1,000,000, and that of J. M. Fiske & Co., \$2,000,000, or about \$6,000,000.

Inventor of Navy Torpedo Dead.

New York.—Capt. J. Morris O'Kelly, for many years an officer in the British navy and inventor of a type of torpedo which has been adopted by several navies, died Wednesday at his home here.

Ready for Halley Comet.

Honolulu.—Sufficient funds have been raised by public subscription for the establishment of an astronomical observatory at Kamukui, Honolulu, especially for the observance of Halley's comet.

THE SEASON OF INCONSISTENCY.



EARLY SOME MORNING.

AND A LITTLE LATER.

WOMAN RECLUSE MURDERED

BODY OF MRS. M'INTOSH FOUND TERRIBLY MUTILATED.

Robbery Is Believed to Have Been Motive for Crime—Slayer Disembowels Victim.

Rockford, Ill.—Winnebago county authorities are confronted by a murder mystery that promises to parallel the unsolved Grippen case of last spring in the finding of the body of Mrs. Mary E. McIntosh in her home at 1239 West State street Thursday. The victim's head was crushed in, her throat cut and great gashes in the abdomen allowed the bowels to protrude, while one lung was cut out and thrown on the floor. Evidence of any struggle was absent, the terribly mutilated body being found just inside the front door of the room in which the deceased lived. The rest of the house was closed off, and the other occupants were not molested by the murderer.

A close survey of the house failed to reveal weapon or instrument of murder, which evidently was carried off. Discovery of the crime was made by Henry Brantbauer, a milk man. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive, as a ridge on the body would indicate she wore a money belt, and that in getting it off the murderer disembowelled the victim.

Mrs. McIntosh lost part of her fortune through a dishonest agent years ago, since which time she has been most eccentric and lived as a recluse. Clinton St. Clair and wife were later arrested as suspects and under police pressure St. Clair confessed he killed Mrs. McIntosh.

Chicago.—A murder rivaling the atrocious Whitechapel outrages committed in London a quarter of a century ago, was revealed Thursday with the finding of the headless body of Mrs. Jennie Cleghorn, 48 years old, a woman of former wealth, in a cheaply furnished room at 54 West Seventeenth street.

The body was gruesomely mutilated. The head had been cut from the woman's shoulders and carried away by the murderer. The heart and other organs had been cut out and then replaced.

A hundred detectives searched scores of houses within the radius of a mile of the house for the missing head. Fully half a hundred women and men were taken to the Twenty-second street police station and questioned. Eight persons were held. The first one arrested was Tillie Taylor, an elderly negress who runs the house where the Cleghorn woman was slain.

INDIANA BANK CLOSES DOORS

Directors Order Citizens' National of Evansville Temporarily Closed—President a Borrower.

Evansville, Ind.—The Citizens' National bank of this city has closed its doors, temporarily at least, and is in the hands of J. C. Johnson, a national bank examiner, who will fully investigate its affairs.

A leading banker of the city said he had been reliably informed that the losses would wipe out the capital, surplus and undivided profits, which would make a loss of \$267,000.

It is stated that Capt. S. P. Gillett, president of the bank, was a borrower to the amount of \$50,000, and that William L. Swormstedt, cashier, had paper up for \$20,000. The legal limit to which a national bank officer can borrow from his bank is ten per cent. Capt. Gillett, however, it is said, has made over his home property to the bank.

Flint, Mich., Leads in Postal Gains.

Flint, Mich.—According to statements of Eugene Parsell, a post office inspector, Flint, with an increase of 38 per cent. in postal business for 1909, leads all cities in the United States, Seattle being its closest competitor.

Woman Land Shark Sent to Jail.

Hartford, Conn.—Miss Dara Griffith Thursday was fined \$5,000 and sent to jail for 60 days for usury. She conducted a loan office here for D. H. Tolman, of Chicago.

ALLEGED THEY LOOTED ROAD

Charged in Civil Bill That Three Prominent Chicagoans Obtained \$850,000 Railroad Money.

Chicago.—Purchases of millions of dollars' worth of real estate by the Chicago & Western Indiana railroad for a new depot and freight yards may be held up pending the investigation by State's Attorney Wayman into real estate deals through which Benjamin Thomas, former president of the road; John C. Fetzer and Charles R. Kappes, real estate dealers, are alleged to have obtained \$850,000 of the railroad company's money for their own purses.

The three men, two of them representatives of the railroad, are accused of obtaining titles to real estate sought by the railroad and then of turning the properties over to the road at prices far above the actual purchase prices and putting the difference in their pockets. Sometimes, according to the bill filed in the civil suit Wednesday, the railroad was charged twice what the property cost.

Whether the charges against the three men will be taken before the grand jury State's Attorney Wayman would not say.

Denial of the charges was made by Fetzer and Kappes. The former said all his transactions with the road had been made in good faith.

1,000 SIGN AT WILMINGTON

All Classes Are Pledging Themselves to Abstain from Meat Until Price Is Lowered.

Wilmington, Del.—It is estimated that 1,000 Wilmingtonians already have signed the petitions agreeing to abstain from meat for 30 days, or until the price is lowered to a reasonable figure. The petitions are being signed by lawyers, physicians and business men, as well as workmen.

Local meat dealers are becoming alarmed.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 21.—Fifteen thousand men in Omaha refusing to eat meat for one month is the number for which the labor unions of this city are striving as members of the Anti-Meat Eating club, which they have formed as a protest against the high price of meats and the exactions of the beef trust.

ARREST TWO BANK OFFICERS

President and Secretary of Cleveland Banking Company Are Charged with Perjury.

Cleveland, O.—President U. Grant Walker and Secretary W. G. Duncan of the South Cleveland Banking Company were arrested on indictments for perjury. The men are out on bail.

The bank of which they were active officers failed recently because of loans aggregating \$1,144,000 made to the Werner Publishing Company of Akron, now in the hands of a receiver.

Tribesmen Slay 200.

Tangier, Morocco.—Two hundred of the sultan of Morocco's troops have been killed in a terrific battle with tribesmen, according to news received from Fez. The tribesmen attacked the government forces, defeating them sharply. The attackers fled, pursued by soldiers.

Begin Action in Cherry Cases.

Joliet, Ill.—Clark Johnson, assistant to State Factory Inspector Davies, said he had filed an information against the St. Paul mine in Bureau county for employing ten boys under 16 years of age. Three of these boys perished in the fire last fall at the Cherry, Ill., mine.

Conscience Fund in School.

New York.—The New York board of education has started a conscience fund. Several anonymous contributions have been received from persons who said they had mischievously damaged school property.

Push Patent Appeal Bill.

Washington.—A free-for-all hearing on a bill creating a court of patent appeals, in which many attorneys throughout the country are interested, will begin before the house judiciary committee January 27.

JOHN R. WALSH IS NO. 6861

ENJOYS MANY LUXURIES NOT GIVEN TO OTHERS.

Is Given an Easy Task of Clipping "Criminal News" from the Newspapers.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Even behind the bars of the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth the powerful influences that kept John R. Walsh out of a cell for two years after he was proved a felon have prevailed. John R. Walsh, convict No. 6,861, is enjoying practically every luxury that was enjoyed by Walsh, the possessor of \$40,000,000 and an income that could satisfy the wishes of any human being.

From the moment that Walsh passed the threshold of the great national penitentiary those influences were evident. Walsh was not compelled to pose for a "rogue's gallery" picture. His measurements were not taken for the Bertillon system. He has not been forced to eat of the coarse fare nor off the common wooden tables of the 996 other convicts.

But of greatest importance, Walsh has not and probably will not be compelled to sleep in one of the iron-grated cells during all of his five years' stay at the prison.

Even in the matter of labor, Walsh has been peculiarly favored. While other federal offenders, including nearly a score of former millionaires and bankers, are handling brick and sawing stone, Walsh will be reading the newspapers. His daily task will be to handle newspapers and clip "criminal news" to be pasted into a book provided for the purpose.

12 PERISH IN FACTORY FIRE

Girls Among Victims of Blaze in Philadelphia—Scores Jump from Windows.

Philadelphia.—The six-story building at 200 and 202 Chancellor street, in the heart of the produce market, was destroyed by fire Wednesday, and a dozen persons, most of them young women, lost their lives.

About 20 men and girls are in hospitals suffering from burns and injuries received in jumping out of windows. There were 100 men, women and children employed by various small firms in the building, the interior of which was burned.

The fire is said to have started on the third floor, either from a slight explosion or the blowing out of a fuse in an electric switchboard.

Those on that floor were thrown into a panic. The cry of fire was spread. When the excitement reached the three upper floors a wild rush for life ensued. Many of the girls were young and became helpless in the panic.

The workers on the first and second floors and most of those on the third escaped, but those in the upper portion of the building were blocked at the third floor, which was a mass of flames.

The stairway was blocked with a solid mass of persons fighting for life. Some got through, others fell unconscious on the stairs and others rushed to the windows to jump.

MINIMUM RATES FOR SIX

Taft Proclaims What European Countries Are Entitled to Preference in Tariff Duties.

Washington.—Italy, Spain, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and some parts of the British empire are favored as trade customers of the United States in proclamations issued under the Payne tariff law by President Taft.

Germany and France, the two chief commercial nations with which Uncle Sam has been having trouble over tariff duties, are on the outside, with Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Canada, Australia, India and all other portions of the British empire not described on the map of Europe.

MARJORIE GOULD TO MARRY

Her Parents Announce Her Engagement to Anthony Drexel, Jr., of Philadelphia.

New York.—Miss Marjorie Gould, the beautiful young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, is to be the wife of Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., of Philadelphia.

The engagement was announced by the parents of the bride-to-be at the dance which they gave last night in their new home, 857 Fifth avenue.

Thirty Governors Confer.

Washington.—Governors from 30 states of the union gathered in the national capital Tuesday to discuss problems of state and of national interest. Gov. Willson of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on arrangements, in a brief introductory speech referred to the first conference of state heads, invited in May, 1905, by President Roosevelt to meet in the White House. This year's conference is on the governors' own initiative.

Woman Held for Attempted Murder.

Bloomington, Ill.—Mrs. Ruth Ishmael, who recently shot Agent C. Royston of the Illinois Central at Easton, and then attempted suicide, was held to the grand jury on a charge of attempted murder.

Subpoenas to Reach Far.

Washington.—Subpoenas issued by United States courts will hereafter run throughout the state in which issued, if a bill reported Thursday by the house judiciary committee becomes law.

PASSENGERS MEET HORRIBLE DEATH

BREAK IN RAIL AT BRIDGE SENDS 40 PEOPLE TO UNTIMELY END.

NINETY REPORTED BADLY HURT

Cars Snap from End of Train and Plunge Into River—Canadian Pacific Town Is Scene of Awful Disaster.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Forty lives are reported lost in a Canadian Pacific wreck on the Soo division, near Espanola. Ninety-two passengers are said to be injured. A west-bound train was tearing off the miles at the rate of 50 an hour when the locomotive hit a broken rail. The engine and three cars passed over in safety, but the rear portion of the train leaped the track, was snapped free from the preceding section and two cars plunged into the ice-covered Spanish river. The broken rail was at the western approach to the big bridge over the stream. Part of the structure was wrecked.

Many Bodies Submerged.

A first-class coach and a dining car sank from sight in the river. Many of the bodies are in these cars.

A special relief train, bearing a small army of surgeons, nurses and two submarine divers, left this city for the scene. None of the bodies can be taken from the submerged cars until the divers can reach them.

Many of the injured were transferred on a special train to Sudbury, where they are being cared for. The one hospital and two hotels in the town are crowded to the limit by the victims. Preparations are being made to bring as many as possible to this city.

Espanola is 140 miles distant from Sault Ste. Marie.

It is admitted that the disaster is the worst in the history of railroading in the northwest.

WILL PROSECUTE THE BEEF TRUST

Government Is Satisfied that Beef Trust Is Controlling Meat Supply of Country.

Washington.—Moved, doubtless, by the uprising all over the country against the high prices of food, especially meat, the administration has decided again to try conclusions with the beef trust.

Attorney General Wickersham announced that as a result of investigation, covering six months, the government was satisfied that the beef trust was still controlling the meat supply of the United States and was fixing arbitrarily the price in defiance of the injunction granted by Judge Grosscup in 1902. This injunction, it will be recalled, was obtained by Atty. Gen. Knox.

The prosecutions this time will be directed against Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris and the National Packing Co.

It will be alleged by witnesses for the government that these firms, through the National Packing Co., do control the price of necessities of life, such as beef, mutton, pork and the products thereof. It is the intention of the government to move as quickly as possible.

SMUGGLERS PLEAD GUILTY.

New York.—Eight of the dressmakers indicted for complicity in smuggling millinery entered pleas of guilty before Judge Hough in the United States circuit court. The judge imposed fines aggregating \$10,000.

TOBACCO MARKET.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21.—The tobacco market was strong and active. Offerings exceeded the thousand hds made for the first time this year. Prices of burley ranged from \$9.10 to \$18. Dark not quoted. The following is the report of the Louisville tobacco market, including all warehouses: Burley 870 hds, dark 136 hds.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—Wheat No. 2 red \$1.25a1.28, No. 3 red \$1.20a1.24. Corn—No. 2 white 69½a70c, No. 3 white 69a69½c. Oats—No. 2 white 52½a53c, No. 3 white 52a52½c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.50a19, No. 2 timothy \$17a17.50, No. 3 timothy \$15.50a16. Rye—No. 2 86a87c, No. 3 80a84c, No. 4 74a80c. Bran and Middlings—Bran \$24.50a25.50, middlings, fine \$26.50a27.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—Cattle—Quiet; Shippers \$5.35a6.25, extra \$6.35a6.50; butcher steers, extra \$5.60a5.85, good to choice \$4.85a5.60, common to fair \$3.50a4.50. Bulls—Bozoma \$4a4.75, extra \$4.85a5, fat bulls \$4.50a5. Calves—Extra \$8.75a9, fair to good \$7a8.50, common and large \$4a8.50. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$8.60a8.67½, mixed packers \$8.50a8.60. Sheep—Extra \$5.85a6, good to choice \$5.25a5.75. Lambs—Extra \$8.75a8.85, good to choice \$8.25a8.65.

LOCAL OPTION HARD HIT

SENATE REFERS BILL TO COMMITTEE ON RELIGION AND MORALS.

MEMBERS OF WHICH ARE HOSTILE

First Scrap Over Dog Tax Law Results When Bill Is Offered in House by Representative Welch Repealing the Act.

FRANKFORT, Ky. The county unit local option extension bill, probably the most important bill to come before the present legislature, and by the passage of which its friends hope to extend prohibition in the state, received what probably will prove a death blow in the senate when President Pro Tem. Linn referred the bill to the committee on religion and morals. Members of this committee are opposed to the bill and will report unfavorably on it, it is believed. If this happens, a two-thirds vote will be required to bring the bill before the senate, and friends of the bill admit they can not control so large a majority.

The house favors the bill.

Fight on Dog Tax Law.
The first scrap over the dog tax law developed when Mr. Welch introduced a bill in the house of representatives repealing this law and asked that it go to the committee on Kentucky statutes. Col. Chinn objected and said that these bills heretofore had gone to the committee on agriculture. Mr. Welch moved that it go to the Kentucky statutes committee. G. W. Reid seconded the motion. Speeches were made pro and con, as to the merits of the dog tax. On a viva voce vote the bill was sent to the committee on agriculture.

A stir was caused by a report that a resolution was being prepared calling on the acting governor to pardon Henry Youtsey, serving a life term for the murder of William Goebel. The adjournment of the house, it is said, prevented the introduction of the resolution.

Speaker Wilson, who had been absent for several days, called the house to order. Much comment was caused by the fact that a democratic governor, president of the senate and speaker of the house were in charge of these offices, respectively, in the state house, for the first time in two years.

Chairman Waggoner of a committee named to call on the acting governor reported that the acting executive had sent his respects to the members of the house. Secretary Todd, on behalf of the acting executive, invited the members to call on the latter, personally.

Chairman Withers of the committee named for that purpose presented a report explaining the delay in the receipt of the printed bills.

Compromise Agreed On.

At a caucus of democrat senators it is understood that a tentative agreement was reached whereby the county unit bill will be referred to a compromise committee, most probably the judiciary. The supporters of the unit bill of both parties held a caucus and approved such a plan. While the chairman of the judiciary committee is inclined to favor the "wets" yet the temperance people believe he will be fair. If this program goes through it will temporarily, at least, end the fight which is delaying legislation in the senate.

Option Question Creates Friction.

After the greater part of the senate session had expired without any evidence of friction over the omnibus county unit bill, the storm broke on a motion to continue the session indefinitely, made by Senator Combs. This was followed by parliamentary parleying on the part of both sides, demands for roll-calls on every possible motion, recapitulations of the votes, the changing of votes and tilts over parliamentary rulings.

For the first time the members got personal, and Senator Eaton, of Paducah, rising to a question of personal privilege, said that he thought it was time the senator from Bourbon, Mr. Thomas, and the democrats with him on the option question, stopped the assaults being made on the time of the people of the commonwealth who sent them here. Senator Thomas responded hotly and made a point of order against Mr. Eaton. The latter apologized.

The unit supporters attempted to indicate the hour of adjournment, but President Pro Tem. Linn ruled them out of order. Senator Thomas insisted that President Linn was wrong, and the latter finally admitted that he was. An appeal was taken by Senator Watkins from one of the rulings of the president, but the latter was sustained. Finally a motion to adjourn was forced on roll-call, and adjournment was ordered.

There is much bitter feeling over the option measure, and it has absolutely tied up legislation in the senate, as fifteen days have passed and not a single bill has been sent to a committee.

Senator Nagel introduced a bill amending the charter of second-class cities with reference to the water supply, and giving said city, where it owns the waterworks, the right to furnish water to neighboring cities and towns. It is an enabling act for New York.

APPROVES OF CANTRILL.

Amendment Proposed to Sherman Law Has Indorsement of Russell.

In the house Mr. Russell introduced a resolution expressing approval of the amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law as introduced by Congressman Campbell Cantrill. Mr. Russell explained the resolution and stated that the federal amendment referred to looked to the protection of laborers who combine to protect their interests either in the field or in the city. It has especial reference, he said, to the protection of the tobacco growers against the trusts. The resolution calls on the senators and representatives from Kentucky to support the amendment. Mr. Zimmerman, in seconding the resolution, spoke at considerable length in favor of it. He said the Burley society seeks only the maintenance of fair prices. Mr. Creelias, in seconding the resolution, resorted to verse.

Mr. Duffy, of Harrison, said that he believed these speaking in favor of the resolution did not have the proper conception of the constitution. He said justice requires that the Sherman anti-trust law should stand as it is or be repealed. He said he did not favor legislation for any certain class, farmers or otherwise. There should be no discrimination in favor of laborers, farmers, rich men or any one else.

Mr. Duffy asked: "Do you want to grind the consumer between two trusts, the American Tobacco Co. and the Burley society?"

Mr. Zimmerman again spoke and said the tobacco growers are only seeking the rights guaranteed them by the constitution and by God. Mr. Owings, of Jefferson, said that the resolution has the democratic ring. He concurred in the resolution. Mr. Lackey, of Trigg, said he hails from the black patch, where, four years ago, the farmers were struggling to live. The growers organized for protection, he said, and since then they have prospered. The resolution was adopted amid cheers.

For Whipping Post.

Among the unique bills likely to be presented in the house is one establishing the whipping post in Kentucky. This bill is to be introduced by Robert L. Harris, representative from the Eighth and Ninth wards, Louisville.

"The bill will provide that this kind of punishment shall be meted out to wife-beaters and persons found guilty of petit larceny," he said. "I have not quite perfected the bill as yet, but I think it will be ready for introduction shortly. The number of lashes to be administered to a person found guilty of wife-beating or petit larceny shall be determined by the trial judge, but just who will be called upon to administer the whipping I have not yet decided upon."

State Bank Examiners.

Another bill that may be introduced is one providing for the appointment of four state bank examiners. This bill is being prepared by Dr. Ben L. Bruner, secretary of state, who is being assisted by others of his office. The bill will provide that the state banks of Kentucky be examined twice a year, and that each of the proposed state bank examiners shall receive approximately \$2,000 a year, including traveling expenses. The bill also will provide that each state bank be assessed in proportion to its capital, surplus and undivided profits, this money to be used in covering the expense attached to the office of state bank examiner.

There is a hitch in the preparation of the bill, however. This has to do with who shall appoint the four state bank examiners, provided the bill is enacted.

Governor Wants Patronage.

Gov. Willson, it is said, wants the bill to provide that the governor shall have the naming of the four state bank examiners, while others are of the opinion that this patronage should be given to the secretary of state. An argument in favor of this is that with the office of state bank examiner under the supervision of the secretary of state, the need of creating a department of state bank examiner will be obviated. This, of course, would lessen the expense attached to the office of state bank examiner.

A similar bill to the one which is being prepared by Dr. Ben L. Bruner was introduced during the last session of the legislature. It failed of passage principally, it is said, because of the money panic on at that time. A majority of the bankers of Kentucky are said to favor the bill at this time.

Kentucky is one of but three states in the union that has not a state bank examiner, it is said.

Railroad Commission to Meet Feb. 3.

The Kentucky Railroad Commission will meet at the Galt house, Louisville, February 3, 1910, to hear suggestions from shippers in regard to a code of demurrage rules for Kentucky.

Jesse Westergaard, the giant Danish wrestler from Des Moines, has received a request from Jack Johnson to assist in his training for his contest with Jim Jeffries on July 4.

WATERWAY BILL TO BE REPORTED

Congress, However, Likely to Be Slow to Sanction Certain Specific Projects.

RIVALRY AMONG PROMOTERS

Civil Service Commission, Tired of Moving, Makes Plea for Permanent Quarters—Army Affairs in Good Shape.

Washington.—It is probable that the rivers and harbors committee of congress will report a bill at this session recommending the appropriation of a good many millions of dollars for the improvement of the waterways of the country. It is yet a matter of great doubt, however, if the sanction of the committee will be given to certain specific projects in favor of which there has been country-wide agitation. It may be, perhaps it is safer to say probably will be, the opinion of the committee that the recommendation for an appropriation to begin the digging of a deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf or from Cape Cod to the Carolinas shall be put off until the congressional waterways commission, which has been studying the general subject of commercial highway improvements, shall have turned in its report.

The friends of the deep waterway from Chicago to the Eads' jetties are active in their methods of promoting the plan which they have at heart. The same thing holds true of the men who want congress to sanction the ship channel from Cape Cod down through the coast states to a point somewhere in South Carolina or possibly Georgia. There is an intense amount of rivalry between the promoters of these two great plans, but the rivalry is kept under the surface as much as possible in order that the promotion efforts may not cause controversy enough to upset the chances of success of either project.

Other Highway Projects.

The Mississippi valley waterway and the coast line waterway are not the only interior commercial highway plans which have friends in congress. The projects which have been suggested and to a considerable extent advanced in planning, are numerous. The southern states want easier water communication between different points, and there are plans for waterway improvement in the north and northwest.

When President Taft was in New Orleans at a meeting of the waterways congress he said a kindly word for the general plan of improving the rivers of the country, but he advised making haste slowly. As soon as the president finished his speech and the men who are devoting their time and energies to paving the way for waterway legislation had had time to digest the remarks, they met and in effect made a political issue out of the campaign for deeper river channels.

The political aspect of the matter has to some extent influenced congress, and representatives from many districts have been told in effect that they must use every effort to push waterway improvements, even if their plans seem to be antagonistic to the wishes of the leaders in congress and of the administration itself.

To Investigate Fully.

Congress always has a way of meeting demands for work along certain lines with a seeming approval of their general features, but it also has a way of delaying things so that it can be given time for a survey of the field and obtaining of an actual knowledge of the needs of the case. The friends of the plan for an immediate improvement of the waterways say that congress simply seeks a means of postponement hoping that some of the demands made will be moderated. Be this as it may, congress appointed a national waterways commission of which all the members were either senators or representatives.

On this waterways commission are men who are extremely conservative on the subject and men who have been insisting that the work should be begun at once. The chairman of the committee, Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, was for some years prior to his election to the senate chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors. Mr. Burton knows all about every harbor and stream in the United States and it is admitted by the men who think that he is too conservative that he has a pretty clear idea of the needs of every locality.

Senator Lorimer of Illinois has been for many years an active advocate of a ship channel from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Lorimer is impatient of delay. There are other members of the commission who may be said to occupy the middle ground in the matter at stake. It is expected that before long the commission will make its report.

Merit Board Wants Home.

As the country has been told recently, it is probable that congress will investigate the entire civil service system of the government with a view of having both the letter and spirit of the law apply to promotions as well as to appointments. It is probable that the civil service commissioners who are stationed in Washington wish that congress would, in addition to investigating the workings of the system, make a rigid examination of the building in which the officials of the service are obliged to transact their business, with a view to providing for them better quarters.

There have been some communications sent to congress which in a descriptive way the word "unique" fits admirably, but it is likely that no paper intended for any president ever contained a more striking paragraph than one which occurs in the message which was sent not long ago by the civil service commissioners to the chief of the nation's authorities.

The commissioners are tired of being moved about from place to place, and are particularly tired of their present quarters. There is some humor in the situation, and it is shown by this paragraph which occurs in an official letter which carries the signature of Gen. John C. Black, the president of the civil service board, with the signatures of his fellow commissioners added.

Humorous Protest.
"The moral element in this proposition, Mr. President, is worthy of consideration. A man is hardly respected head of the family until he owns a roof under which he may gather with his family. Any bureau of department of the government wholly peripatetic and without permanent quarters is subject to suspicion and a slighting consideration. We want to be helped out of this situation."

This plea borders on pathos, but it has a strength of its own, and congress has been asked to give that heed to the request of Gen. Black and his colleagues, which will give them more room and will be in keeping with the dignity of their work. The day when civil service is mentioned by members and senators with the sneer of Roscoe Conkling as "snivel service," has gone by, and while the work of the commissioners has robbed the congressmen of much patronage, it is likely that they will see to it that habitable quarters are given to the officials and their employees.

It is hardly probable that the country realizes the growth of the civil service. The employees of the commission supervise and complete the work of 1,559 local boards composed of 4,690 members, distributed throughout the territorial extent of the United States, Hawaii, the Isthmus of Panama and the islands of Porto Rico. There are now 225,000 in the competitive class, and in the last fiscal year there were nearly 200,000 applications for examination.

Army Bill Meets Favor.
Congress is taking more kindly to the army appropriation bill this year than has been the case for a long time. Secretary of War Dickinson managed to get several millions of dollars from the estimates for the support of the land forces, and under his direction the chiefs of the different bureaus made reductions that have appealed to the members of congress as an evidence that economy this year is the army's watchword.

General Leonard Wood before long will be made chief of staff of the United States army with headquarters in Washington. Gen. Wood is the ranking officer of the service. If the general were to be ordered into the field in case of war he could have placed under his orders within two months over a half million Americans armed with the latest type of American rifle, the new model Springfield, which is believed by American army officials to be the best weapon known to modern military science.

The house committee on military affairs at its hearings on the needs of the army complimented Gen. Crozier of the ordinance department on the marked reductions that he had made in expenses, reductions that the general showed were possible while they did not tend in any way to decrease the efficiency of the service.

The committee reported favorably on the recommendation that a reserve supply of one million rifles of the modern approved type be provided. When the authorized limit of one million is reached the manufacture of the rifles will be stopped, only to be taken up again when the necessity is shown or when new inventions make new rifles imperative.

No Need for Large Army.
Congress does not believe that the United States will ever need an enormous army for war purposes. It takes it for granted that the navy will be able to keep all foreign foes at a distance and that being safe from invasion the army of half a million men at the outset will be sufficient to meet any seemingly possible emergency. The army officers, however, look at the matter in another light. They say that the most unexpected thing happen in military affairs and that it would be little less than a sin for the United States to be unprepared as it was at the time of the opening of the Spanish war. Congress has been told that there is no first-class power other than the United States which cannot put into the field almost instantly an army of 3,000,000 men.

There is a much closer relation existing to-day than ever before between the regular service and the national guard. It is the intention of the war department to order the regulars next summer into camp with regiments of the state troops in many parts of the country for the purpose of instructing the civilian soldiers in the art of war and of bringing about a better understanding and a feeling of closer fellowship between officers of the nation and state.

GEORGE CLINTON.

Turkish Retrogression.

Asiatic Turkey had a civilization thousands of years ago. The interior of that country is populated to-day by farmers, to whom modern knives and forks are unknown; the spoons they use are of wood and each family makes its own.

REAL HEIRESS OF THE WEST

Miss Jennie Crocker by the Death of Relatives Has Fortune of \$11,000,000.

San Francisco.—Miss Jennie Crocker of San Francisco is the real heiress of the west, and all other young women of money and millions are merely fractional luminaries. Miss Crocker has \$10,000,000, plus probably a million or two more—and some pearl necklaces.

Miss Crocker inherited \$5,000,000 from the estate of her father, the late Fred Crocker. On the death of her sister, Mrs. Mary Crocker Harrison, she inherited nearly \$2,000,000, and now, from the estate of her uncle, George Crocker, who died in New York, she will inherit between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000. That makes \$10,000,000 easily.

But added to that is the matter of



the increase, what the British parliamentarians are now, in the language of Henry George, calling "the unearned increment." The unearned and the hard earned increment of Miss Crocker's fortune is several millions, for the Crocker estate company shrewdly invests its money where it will earn dividends, and the properties it holds in San Francisco and elsewhere are busy multiplying the fortune of the California heiress.

So Miss Crocker can afford to lose pearl necklaces with impunity. Even if the necklaces were not found on the following day Miss Crocker could lose 300 of the baubles to the value of \$30,000 jewels she misplaced a few months ago, and still have \$1,000,000 or so to invest in polo ponies and Boston terriers.

Her brother, Charles Templeton Crocker, is practically as rich as his sister.

BOY PIANIST IS A WONDER

Pepito Arriolo, Who Began Playing at the Age of Three, Visits America.

New York.—Pepito Arriolo, the boy pianist who has delighted hundreds of music lovers in the east, undoubtedly is a remarkable youngster. He was born at Barcelona December 14, 1896, and he showed such astonishing musical instinct that when he was 2½ years old he was examined in Paris by "an erudite and austere body of phrenologists," and the remarkable formation of his head excited their wonder.

At the age of three he began to play the piano and compose. Arthur Nikisch, who was conducting in Spain, became acquainted with him, secured for him a stipend from the court of



Spain and took him to Leipzig for thorough instruction. Pepito studied for a year in Berlin with Moritz Mayer-Mahr, and on March 28, 1906, played Beethoven's concerto in C minor with orchestra, at a charity concert in the Philharmonic hall of that city. He played in London in 1906 and again in June of this year, but he has not been foolishly exploited for the sake of gain. He is said to be like the Mischka Elman of the first years, in this, that he is not only an extraordinary virtuoso for his age, but one extraordinarily endowed with musical taste and feeling.

Deeds of Youths.

At 20, Tintoretto was one of the most prolific and popular painters in Italy; Schelling had grappled with the philosophy of Kant; Galileo had discovered the use of the pendulum; Lafayette was a major general, and Garrison voiced emancipation for the slave.



VICTIMS OF MESCAL HABIT

Constant Spread of Narcotic Among Indians Causes Alarm and Some Remedy Is Being Sought.

The constant spread of the use of the mescal as a narcotic among the Indians grows alarming and must soon demand widespread attention with a view to discovering some remedy for this pernicious habit and some check to its growth, says the Southern Workman.

Mescal is the product of a certain cactus which has long been used in various ways under the name of pelote. The form in which it is used by the Indians is the mescal button—a kind of bean, very bitter to the taste, which is sometimes chewed and sometimes brewed in a kind of tea. When taken in either way it produces mild and delightful hallucinations of such a positive character as to place this plant in the same rank with haseesh, opium or any other of the famous drugs which have produced for men the joys of an artificial paradise.

The Kiowa Indians of the Rio Grande are said to have used the mescal button from time immemorial for the purpose of producing a beatific state of mind in connection with certain of their religious ceremonies. Gradually the practice has spread northward from tribe to tribe. The Poncas and some of their neighbors in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma took it up and soon counted many worshippers of this strange god. Thence it extended to the Omahas and Winnebagoes, among whom it is at present constantly gaining new adherents; and now the practice is acquiring a foothold among the Sioux. The tribes which have longest used it have in the ardor of their devotion sent missionaries to introduce their wonderful new medicine among other tribes, and wherever it becomes known its allurements prove irresistible. Clubs are formed for social indulgence in this narcotic and for mutual participation in the rites and ceremonials which always accompany its indulgence for the purpose of giving to it a religious character. In some cases the students returned from eastern and other boarding schools have become members of these clubs.

The meetings usually are held in the afternoon. After the mysterious ceremonies in acknowledgment of the secret power of the strange divinity have taken place the buttons are passed around for chewing, four or five to each member, and the tea is brewed and drunk. Only the novice experiences any nausea or unpleasant sensation, and this soon passes off. There ensues only a blissful feeling of lassitude, accompanied by a delicious sense of happiness and peace. All thoughts of care or trouble or enmity roll away and the devotee is possessed by the feeling that all men are brothers and all the world is good. Meanwhile his sense of vision is powerfully affected, so that he sees changing and beautiful harmonies of color in everything upon which his eyes rest. This lasts throughout the night and until sleep comes next day, when the effects pass off and he gets up and goes away without any feeling of depression or other unpleasant results. And throughout this saturnalia of the senses and orgy of vision the mind itself remains clear and the devotee is a self-possessed spectator of all his hallucinations. One other effect of this remarkable drug must be noted in this brief summary. The mescal takes away all desire for alcoholic drink.

It is no wonder that the mescal habit appeals strongly to the simple mind of the Indian. No doubt, in many cases the effect which appeals to him the most powerfully is the one last named. He loses the desire for whiskey, which he knows has been his undoing. Whether the means justify the end is a question he is little likely to ask. Just what steps may best be undertaken to counteract this pernicious habit are not at once apparent, but the practice is assuming such proportions as to require some action. However, slight may be the physical effects of the habit—and they do not appear from brief observation to be either rapid or serious—the moral effects are obvious, for these must be the same as those which follow from any form of the drug habit, and from these, at least, it is the religious duty of the friends of the Indian to try to save him.

Beer Drinkers Beware!

A new terror for beer drinkers has just been discovered. It is not exactly the peril in the cup, but the peril round the edge of the tumbler. The Lancet has discovered that the tumbler, unlike its glittering cousin the tankard, is an evil thing, because somebody's fingers are so likely to touch the rim and spread microbes upon it. Even the handling of a glass of whisky and soda over a counter, with the server's fingers on the rim, is stigmatized as a "repulsive proceeding." "It would hardly be safe," the article says, "to assume that the hands and fingers of the barmaid or barman are scrupulously clean, and therefore the use of the tumbler or the handleless goblet in public places of refreshment is open to objection. It would be much more satisfactory if vessels with a handle were employed in public houses, or if all glasses were provided with a stem."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

KERRY KNOB

Kerry Knob, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Martha Click is seriously ill with grippé.—The Rev. Hacker again failed to fill his appointment the third Saturday and Sunday and services were held by Rev. Honeycutt.—Mr. Geo. Sparks began a winter school here the 18th.—Little Rodie Johnson fell on the frozen ground one evening last week and seriously hurt her elbow.—The Rev. and Mrs. Honeycutt visited at this place last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Williams have rented and moved to what is known as the Garrett place of James Click.—Mr. Jno Hatfield's family are nearly all down with the grippé.—Suda Powell is on the sick list.

EVERGREEN.

Evergreen, Jan. 22.—There is a subscription school going on at Pine Grove with Jack Lunsford teacher.—Mr. Grover Drew, who recently married is planning to move to Madison County to make his home.—Eva the twelve year old girl of Mr. and Mrs. John Martin died Jan. 20 with consumption and was buried in the family grave yard. The bereaved have the sympathy of the entire community.—Mr. Edward Lake is visiting his daughter near McKee this week.—Mr. Edward Lake bought a mule from his son, Green for \$150.—Mrs. Hallie Lake is planning to try the poultry business this year.—Miss Nannie Malicote and Mr. Charley Drew were visiting Eglen last week.—Mr. Tad Lake will start for Illinois next week to stay this summer.—Millard Drew age 54 died Jan. 20th of liver trouble after a long lingering illness. Mr. Drew was an honest upright citizen and a member of the Disciples church, and loved by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and 11 children to mourn his loss.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Jan. 18.—Mrs Corda Truett has been very low with scarlet fever but is some better.—Most every one has had colds and grippé.—Mrs. Martha Davis and her two sons were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Davis Sunday.—Mr. J. G. Allen has returned from Clay County, where he has been to visit his brother who was very ill with paralysis.—Miss Susie Watson paid her sister Sarah a visit Wednesday night and Thursday.—Rev. G. P. Hacker has been very ill but is slowly improving.—Mr. H. C. Davis is preparing to build a new kitchen and dining room.—Mrs. Corda Truett has a fine boy.

ETHEL.

Ethel, Jan. 22.—W. B. Grover the slave man has just returned from Somerset.—There was a very large crowd attended church at this place Sunday.—Drumrur Jess Wilson passed thru here today.—Leova Rice has been ill but is up again.—Messrs. Enmit Mullins and Gotfrey Isaacs attended church at Bingham's chapel Sunday.—Mr. U. S. G. Rice purchased a fine milk cow from Robert Bingham last week.—Mr. Lee Bingham made a business trip to Ethel last week.—Mrs. Louisa Tinsler is now staying with her daughter Mrs. Martha Rice.

GREENHALL

Greenhall, Jan. 24.—James Smith had a corn husking Thursday and got a good days work after which all enjoyed a good dance at night.—W. G. Crank is selling out his personal property and will move west soon.—Robert Flanery was visiting his parents one night the past week.—Nute Smith found his cow fastened at the foot of the step-ladder almost standing on her head, with the hinder parts up the ladder. From the way he found her it appeared that she had been up in the barn loft and in coming down head first had lost her balance and fell. The step ladder was made stationary to the wall about 10 feet high by 15 inches wide.—Samuel Pierson left his iron handle coal shovel at the coal pile one night during the bitter cold weather and the next morning he found a rat fastened to it by the tongue. The rat for some cause had licked the cold shovel handle.—George Pierson was visiting in Lee County the 14 and 15.—J. D. Pierson and family were the guests of Sam Pierson Sunday night.—Silas Flanery is gathering up a load of country produce to haul to Beattyville.—The party at Mrs. Hurst's Saturday night was a success and enjoyed by all.—We are pleased to know that Herbert Wilson who was operated on at Berea is improving.

HURLEY

Hurley, Jan. 24.—We are still having rough weather.—Born to the wife of Mr. Milt Johnson a fine girl. Her name is Rettle.—Misses Flora and Fanny Lake have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Mary Gabbard the past week.—T. L. Morris and family have

moved to Clay County.—Mr. Green McCollum has moved to Loam.—Mr. Elihu Hurley has gone to Hamilton, Ohio, to work for a while.—Mr. and Mrs. James Gabbard visited the latter's parents at Maulden last week.—Mr. Charley, Misses Emma and Lizzie Isaacs paid a visit to their sister, Mrs. Kizzie Hurley.—Little Arthur Gabbard has been very sick but is well again.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

CLIMAX

Climax, Jan. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rector are all smiles over the arrival of a fine girl baby.—Mr. J. G. Dehart of Richmond was on Dry Ridge on business a few days ago.—Mr. Arthur Clark and wife are staying at J. Rector's at present.—Mr. Richard Wilds is on the road for the Singer Sewing Machine Co.—Bill Chasteen was up from Ford attending business a few days ago.—Mr. J. W. Young and brother have gone to Straight Creek to work.—There is plenty of sickness in this County at present.—Mr. Barlow Clark was out hog hunting today.—Mrs. Jas. Henry spent Thursday with Mrs. Isaac Rector.

GAULEY.

Gauley, Jan. 25.—There are several suffering with pneumonia here.—Frank Ponder, Robert Bullock and Joe Metcalf were home Sunday from Cave City where they are working.—Jas. Morris went to Blanche Sunday night to work in the mines.—John Allen who was mashed in the mines at Blanche is improving rapidly. We hope to see him out again soon.—Bradley Robinson went to St. Louis Saturday.—W. H. Ponder and Caleb Mullins the hustling C. V. R. R. brakeman have quit the R. R. until the weather is warmer.—Perkey Bullock was in Mt. Vernon Saturday.—The Rev. Robt. Murray and wife of Clay County are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Daniel Robinson and the Revs. Murray and Ponder are conducting a revival meeting at Pleasant Run church.—Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Robinson are rejoicing over a fine boy while Mr. and Mrs. Jake Ponder are all smiles over a fine girl.—Sam Miller left for Corbin a few days ago.—Red Hill I. O. O. F. Lodge elected the following officers for this term, the Rev. H. L. Ponder, Noble Grand; Owen Allen, Vice Grand; W. D. Mullins, Secretary and W. H. Morris, Treasurer.—Miss Owens of Mt. Vernon is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Sams.—Wm. Sams got his mill burned last Thursday with a loss of about \$200. It being a grist mill it was a hurt to the entire neighborhood. It was supposed to have been set fire by some unknown hand.

BOONE

Boone, Jan. 24.—There was meeting at Fairview on Sunday. Service conducted by the Rev. C. C. Wilson.—Mr. Michael Singleton of Conway is selling groceries in the house vacated by Geo. Wren.—The small child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Lamb who has been sick is some better.—The railroad is having some improvement done on the road at Snider.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gadd of Rockford visited relatives here Sunday.—Mr. Chas Wren recently bought a house and lot in Berea.—Willie and Talitha Coyle visited home folks here Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. James Grant visited friends at Winchester one day last week.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Jan. 24.—Mr. Chas. Abney of this place has moved to Brush Creek.—Mr. Stanley Payne who is going to school at Berea spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks.—Mrs. Hiram Thacker who has been sick is some better.—Jay. H. Taylor one of Berea's students spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Disputanta.—Mr. Samuel Shearer gave the young folks a candy party last week and all reported a fine time.—Mr. Robert McQueen has been very sick.—Esq. G. V. Owen who has been in Mt. Vernon for the last week has returned home.—Several folks have been sick with lagrippe in this community.—L. R. Rowlett visited his daughter, Mrs. Bertha Taylor of Berea last week.

MADISON COUNTY

HARTS.

Harts, Jan. 24.—Mr. Joiner is working on his new house which will soon be ready for service.—Mr. Jno Bicknell of Locust Branch visited his father the past week.—Mr. Jno Collier who lived at Panola on Robt. Lake's farm has moved back to Harts, where he has bought property.—Mr W. M. Anderson visited his uncle, Tom Anderson at White Station Friday.—Mr. C. J. Lake is buying up calves and hogs to feed his old corn to.—Bradley Lake visited his father Monday.—Mr. Jas. McQueen has moved to Tom Hazelwood's old residence near M.

Baker's.—J. W. Lake contemplates renting his farm to Epp Sexton.—Miss Ethel Powell who has had grip is improving.—Mr. Will Hammond was in Berea Saturday.

BIG HILL.

Big Hill, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Ed. Honeycutt spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle of this place.—Mr. W. D. Logsdon and James Coyle are going into the goods business. They will soon build a new store here. We will then have four dry goods stores. Big Hill is still improving. We have one blacksmith shop, three store houses, two mills, two school houses, and one church house.—Mr. Clint Carrier and wife moved to Indiana last week.—Miss Ellen Carrier went with them.—Mr. Ed Hazelwood and wife have gone to Hamilton, O.—Mr. Hiram Ely and family moved to Oklahoma last week.—Lee Hayes and family of Hardinsburg, Ind., have spent a few days with Mr. Hayes' father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hayes at this place.—Mr. Lee Hayes and family will return to their home in Hardinsburg, Ind., this week.—Mr. Nathan Casteel and Mat Green have gone to the mountains to buy stock.—Mrs. Delbert Settle who has been sick for some time is much better.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Powell were called to the home of Mr. Powell's brother-in-law, sickness being the cause.—Miss Mary Robertson who was operated on at Richmond by Dr. Gibson is home again.

KINGSTON

Kingston, Jan. 24.—Mr. Joe Terrell is very sick at this writing.—The son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hazlewood is very low with pneumonia.—Mr. Jeff Cox is reported quite sick.—Mr. Claud Lewis has been very ill for the past week.—Mr. Cam Lewis bought a farm from Abe Powell for \$3,600. Mr. Powell will move to Henry County.—Mr. Jeff Cox has been appointed administrator over the Burns estate.—Mr. Zada Lane and Miss Lucy Todd were quietly married last Wednesday.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, Jan. 24.—Mr. Zadie Lane of this place and Miss Lucy Todd of Brassfield were married last Wednesday at Big Hill.—Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Logsdon of Brassfield spent Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. Baker.—Mrs. F. M. Jones and Maude Baker spent one day of last week with their brother, Mr. James R. Baker of Berea.—Mrs. Mollie Hall who has been visiting her brother for the past week returned to her home at Clover Bottom last Sunday.—Mrs. Ed Baker is very ill at this writing.—Mr. Luther Kimberlain is building a new barn.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

VINCENT

Vincent, Jan. 22.—There is a scarcity of important news thruout this section at present.—Henry Deeds of Travelers Rest was the guest of Harvey Marcum Thursday.—Minter Day of Blake was visiting T. B. Venable a day or two this week.—H. C. Gentry of Island City was at Vincent Monday on business.—Farmers thruout this section are preparing to farm on a larger scale this year than the past.—John Chestnut who has been visiting in the west for some time has just returned and says he finds no place like old Kentucky.—James Isaacs and his friend Bogus have just returned from a successful hunt from the Wild Dog country having bagged three coons, two first class minks and eight opossums.—J. B. Scott the tie man was on Cow Creek a day or two this week branding ties.—Miss Lovina Gallagher of this place was visiting friends in Beattyville a day or two last week.—Miss Elizabeth Scoville who is teaching in the Buck Creek graded school was visiting Mrs. W. H. Venable over Saturday and Sunday.

STURGEON.

Sturgeon, Jan. 24.—There is a great deal of pneumonia fever in this neighborhood.—Wm. Whickers' baby was burned very badly a few days ago.—Lucian Loung died the 19th with heart trouble. The remains were laid to rest at the Stephen Graveyard.—Mrs. Julia Conrad is very sick.—Rupert Strong who has been sick for sometime is yet very poorly.—We are sorry to hear of Mrs. Lee Congleton being so poorly again.

RICETOWN

Ricetown, Jan. 22.—Misses Lucy and Pearl Gabbard visited friends and relatives on Cow Creek last Sunday.—School began at the new college on Cow Creek last Wednesday with quite a number in attendance.—Reid, Paul and Lucy Gabbard are going to school at Cow Creek.—Tilman Green and Miss Eva Amis were married recently. The writer joins in congratulations.—Harlan Combs returned from Hamilton, O., a few days ago.—Adam Huff, of Confluence, Leslie County was here last week looking after his mill.—There has been a tide nearly every week followed by a cold wave and snow.—There is about five inches of snow at present.—Wm. Huff of this place and brother Adam of Confluence, Leslie County are putting up a gas-oil mill at this place.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Jan. 24.—The Rev. Tinsler will hold a few days meeting at the Park's school house beginning Jan. 24.—Mr. J. A. Bicknell made a business trip to Berea Saturday.—Uncle D. W. Gentry will leave Wednesday for Rockhold, Whitley County to see Mrs. Gentry's sister who is very low with consumption.—Mr. Sidney White of this place was called to Ford to see his brother, Dillard who has pneumonia.—Mr. Jno Young of this place moved to Hamilton, Ohio, last Friday.—Mr. Walter Richardson of Lower Red Lick has been appointed deputy sheriff of Estill County.

CLAY COUNTY.

SPRING CREEK.

Spring Creek, Jan. 22.—There will be services at the church at Spring Creek Saturday and Sunday.—William Clark, colored, of Manchester, was shot and instantly killed by another colored man named Pennington. Have not learned what created the trouble between them.—Dr. C. F. Ricketts is getting ill of practice this cold weather.—Miss Dora Sizemore is very ill at this writing.—Misses Delia and Lucy Haskins spent the day with Emma Baker Sunday.—M. O. Mason left Mill Creek Thursday and has gone to Flat Lick where he will work a number of weeks for the stove company.

Anthems Sung During Year.

In York (Eng.) Minister 600 anthems are sung in the course of the year.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Cabbage, new 3c. per lb.
Potatoes, 80c. per bu.
Eggs, per dozen 30c.
Butter, per lb. 25c.
BACON—
Salt Sides 14½c.
Breakfast Bacon, 22c.
Premium Bacon, 24c.
HAMS—
Country, 16 2-3c.
Premium, 17c.
Fryers on foot 8c. per lb.
Hens on foot 10c. per lb.
Turkeys, 14 cents per lb.
Feathers, per lb 35c.
Hay, \$18 per ton.
Corn 80c. per bu.
Wheat per bu. 60c.-\$1.00.
Cracked corn \$1.95 per 100 lbs.
Wheat screening \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ship stuff \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x7x9, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Jan. 18, 1910.

CATTLE—
Beef steers and fat heifers 3 50 6 50
Cows 3 10 4 75
Cutters 1 80 3 15
Canners .70 2 00
Bulls 1 80 4 05
Feeders 3 30 4 65
Stockers 2 05 4 30
Choice milch cows 35 00 42 00
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
Cattle market very dull.
CALVES
Medium 5 50 7 50
Common 2 50 5 00
HOGS—1165 lbs and up 8 30
130 to 165 lbs 7 50 8 10
Pigs 7 25 8 25
Roughs 7 50 down.
SHEEP—Best lambs 5 50 6 50
Butcher lambs 5 00 5 50
Culls 3 00 4 00
Best fat sheep \$4.00 down.
MESS PORK \$14.00.
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 14c. and 15c. heavy to medium 14½c.
BREAKFAST BACON 21c.
SIDES 15c.
BELLIES, 16c.
SHOULDERS, 13½c.
DRIED BEEF 15c.
LARD—Pure tierces 14½c. tub 14½c. pure leaf tierces 15½c., firkins 15½c. keys, 13c., geese 9c.
BUTTER—Packing 21c. Elgin creamery, 60 lb. tubs 38c. prints 38½c. EGGS—Case count 32-33 cents.
POULTRY—Hens 13c., roosters 7c. springers, 14c., ducks, 13 c., turkeys, 18c., geese 9c.
WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.30, No. 3 \$1.25. OATS—New No. 3 white 52c. No. 2 mixed 51c.
CORN—No. 2 white 75c. No. 3 mixed 72c.
RYE—No. 2 Northern 90c.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE DRAUGHT'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

ITS OPPONENTS WIN THE FIGHT

County Local Option Bill In Hostile Committee's Hands.

ITS FRIENDS TALK OF GAG RULE

Next Move of the Advocates of the Measure Awaited With Interest. Bill Presented to Prevent the Custom of Treating—Propositions of Importance Before the Kentucky General Assembly.

BY J. H. STUART.

Frankfort, Ky.—(Special.)—After a four days' hard struggle the opponents of the county unit local option bill won their fight to have that measure referred to the committee on religion and morals on Thursday afternoon. The fight came up in this way. The rules of the senate provide that when a bill has been printed and is read a second time by its title, it shall be referred to an appropriate committee by the president of the senate, unless the committee to which he refers it shall be changed by a majority of the senate. It is understood that Lieutenant Governor Cox, who is president of the senate, is favorable to the bill and would have referred it to some committee that was somewhat favorable to the bill. Unfortunately for the bill, Governor Willson had to go to Washington, which made President Cox the acting governor, and made President Pro Tem Linn, the acting president of the senate till Governor Willson returned. It is understood that Linn is opposed to the county unit bill and if left to him he would refer it to the committee on religion and morals, which as at present constituted is opposed to the bill and will report it unfavorably. The rules further provide that when a bill is reported unfavorably it takes a two-thirds vote of the senate to advance it to its third reading. For that reason the friends of the bill were opposed to giving Linn an opportunity to refer the bill and tried to fight off its reference till Lieutenant Governor Cox again became the presiding officer of the senate.

The senate is considered to be about evenly divided if the bill ever came to a direct vote, with possibly a slight majority in favor of the measure, though there are two or three senators who have voted with the friends of the bill for the past week who will vote against it on final passage and the same number who have voted with the opponents of the bill who will vote for the bill on final passage.

Some of the most extraordinary parliamentary rulings were made in order to reach the point where the bill was referred on Thursday, while the opponents of the bill say they were only following a long line of precedents in insisting that the bill should go to the religion and morals committee. Led by Senator Thomas of Bourbon, the friends of the bill made a desperate fight to hold the fort till Cox returned, and some rather caustic things were claimed about the gag rules of the senate that had been adopted, so they said, for the sole purpose of defeating the county unit bill.

Just what the next move of the friends of local option will be is not known, but it is believed they have a card up their sleeves that will be played sometime this week, but they are keeping very quiet about their plans. Somebody started the rumor that politics on the county unit bill had played a part in having Governor Cox go to Cincinnati last Wednesday, thus taking Conn Linn out of the chair for that day, but it is stated here on undoubted authority that it had nothing whatever to do with Cox's trip to Ohio.

The present legislature is expected to take some action relative to disposing of the old state house and the square of ground upon which the buildings stand, but no one seems to know exactly what will become of the historic old structure. The first suggestion made two years ago was to devote the building to a state historical museum and place it in charge of the State Historical society, and it met with much popular favor at that time, as the great majority of the people want the old building preserved because so many hallowed memories of Kentucky's great men since 1829 are associated with it.

Recently a plan has been put on foot to convert it into a state normal and law school and a bill has been introduced in the house looking to that end. Senator Burnam of Madison has introduced a bill authorizing the sale of the buildings and grounds to the highest bidder provided as much as \$75,000 can be realized from the sale, but this bill has met with a storm of protests from all those who want the old building preserved intact.

There are three buildings on the grounds, the statehouse proper, the executive building and the red brick building as the smallest building is called. The state house proper is a classic old structure, with big stone columns in front and a wonderful self-supporting spiral stone stairway. It was erected between 1829 and 1832,

and all the stone in it was quarried from the banks of the Kentucky river and sawed out by hand. Henry Clay, John C. Breckinridge, John J. Crittenden and all of Kentucky's great orators and statesmen for the last 80 years have spoken within its walls. Many historical scenes have transpired within its high ceilings, and it is looked upon with reverence by nearly everybody in the state from school children up to the oldest inhabitants.

The following are the titles to some of the more important bills that have been introduced during the past week:

Act providing that contributory negligence shall not be a bar to recovery of damages, but may serve to reduce the amount of damage awarded for death or injury.

Act providing for appointment of four State Bank Examiners by the secretary of state, at \$3,000 a year salary each, two of them to be Democrats and two Republicans, the salaries to be paid out of the fees charged the banks for the examinations.

Act providing for an appropriation of \$120,000 for erection of buildings for a tuberculosis sanatorium and \$60,000 annually thereafter to maintain it.

Act fixing the punishment for burglary at life imprisonment or the infliction of the death penalty, in the discretion of the jury.

Act declaring all telegraph, telephone, express and pipe line companies to be common carriers and placing them under the supervision of the state railroad commission.

Act granting pensions to Confederate soldiers.

Act providing that the state treasurer be authorized to pay interest on state warrants.

Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor on legal holidays as it is now prohibited on Sunday.

Act appropriating \$60,000 for new buildings at state university, \$45,000 for same purpose at each of the two state normal schools and \$25,000 additional annually to state university for running expenses and \$10,000 annually to Eastern Normal school for running expenses.

One of the most unique bills that has ever been presented is one to prohibit the habit of "treating." It provides that if any one shall give or pay for a drink of intoxicating liquor for another he shall be fined from \$10 to \$25, and also provides a fine for the keeper or seller of the liquor so sold or used in "treating." It is contended, and properly, too, that the habit of "treating" causes more unnecessary drinking than any other one thing, and if it could be stopped that more than half of the evils of drinking would soon disappear. It seems very doubtful, however, about the enforcement of such a law, for it could be so easily evaded. If the law should be passed, and one man desired to "treat" another, he could give him the price of the drink and they could walk into the saloon together and each pay for his drink, without any one being the wiser as to where the money came from.

A strong effort is being made at this session of the legislature to enact a law that will give women the right to vote in school elections and the chances now appear to favor the passage of such a bill.

It is pointed out that Kentucky stands nearly at the bottom of the states as far as the education of its people is concerned, the per cent of illiteracy being so great as to really be shameful. Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Lexington is greatly interested in the bill, and at a public meeting in Frankfort last week, at which a number of legislators were present, made a most admirable address on the subject. She said that nearly all the progressive states now allow the women to vote in school elections, and predicted that if women were given the right to vote in Kentucky they would go to work and reduce the per cent of illiteracy to a minimum in a few years. The women's clubs all over Kentucky are taking an active interest in urging the passage of the law and a number of leading legislators are already pledged to vote for it. Senator Claude Thomas of Bourbon has introduced the bill in the senate and will use every effort to have it become a law.

Kentucky had a Democrat for governor for about five hours last Wednesday and both branches of the Democratic legislature took a recess of fifteen minutes to go down to the executive office to congratulate the acting governor. The law provides that when both the governor and the lieutenant governor are out of the state, the president pro tem of the senate shall become the acting governor. Governor Willson was in Washington and Lieutenant Governor Cox was compelled to be in Cincinnati for a few hours on important business on Wednesday, so President Pro Tem Conn Linn of Calloway county became the acting governor.

While he was in the executive chair a movement was started to have him pardon Henry Youtsey, the only one of the men indicted for the murder of Governor Goebel who is serving a term in prison. A resolution was prepared to be introduced in the house and senate, asking the acting governor to pardon Youtsey, but some of the friends of Linn urged that it would put him in an embarrassing position to ask him to do something that the Republican governor had not been asked to do, so the resolution was never offered and Youtsey is still in the penitentiary.